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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 24)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII. No. 24.

Jersey City, N. J., December 15, 1935

Price 10 Cents

"Little NRA" Sought By Garment Trades Labor Organizations

Union Organizations Plan To Stem by Legislation Vicious Chiseler Competition

Ever alert to new means for improving the lot of the workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union saw in the invitation of Major George W. Berry to attend a conference on Industrial Coordination in Washington, Monday, Dec. 9, an opportunity to secure legislation that would remove the downward pressure of non-union employers on wage and hour standards that resulted from the passing of the NRA.

The NRA at least put a bottom to wages and a top to working hours in the case of those employers who had not yet been unionized. When the NRA went, non-union employers immediately cut wages and increased hours. Thus, the interests of the workers were jeopardized not only in the non-union sections of the garment industry, but even in the unionized portions. Employers in collective agreement with the union found themselves up against a new and vicious wage competition from the non-union houses. In the light of what happened in

the six months since NRA was killed by the Supreme Court, President Dubinsky called a conference of local union heads two weeks before the Berry meeting. At this conference a program was worked out for legislation that would provide for maximum hours and minimum wages in the needle industries, together with government enforcement of the standards thus set up by legislation.

President Dubinsky then conferred with the heads of the other needle trades unions and a general program along these lines was agreed upon—a program that was quickly dubbed in union circles "a little NRA for the Needle Trades," just as the Cuffey Bill has been called (Continued on page 2)

Dubinsky Speaks To Boston Workers As Strike Looms

Meeting Part of Big Unionizing Drive

Visiting Boston for the first time in a number of months, President David Dubinsky addressed last Thursday evening, December 12, a big gathering of I. L. G. W. U. members, cloak, shirt and dressmakers, at Faneuil Hall, scheduled as the opening gun of a campaign to organize the non-union portion of the dress industry and in the cotton garment and miscellaneous trades.

The importance of the meeting was stressed by the speakers, who included Vice-President Philip Kramer, in view of the expiration, in the near future, of the agreement in the dress industry. A general strike, endorsed at the Cleveland meeting of the G. E. B., is in the offing in Boston.

Cloak Board Will Resist Price Cutting By Stone Ultimatum

Nagler Orders Chairmen To Big Meeting—No Work Unless Union-Settled

After issuing hard and fast instructions to all workers in the New York cloak shops to refrain from working on Spring merchandise unless prices were settled by authorized union agents, the New York Cloak Joint Board took steps at a meeting of managers on Wednesday, December 11, to map a definite course of action for dealing with the menacing situation growing out of the promulgation by Dr. N. T. Stone, director of the Labor Bureau, of a supplementary re-

port containing reductions in current labor rates.

In announcing the stand of the Cloak Joint Board, General Manager Indore Nagler reiterated that the Union has not and will not recognize the Stone reports, first and supplementary, that it regards them as conceived and issued without authority and therefore without color of legitimacy as far as the cloak workers are concerned.

Vice-President Nagler further announced that a mass meeting of all shop chairmen in the cloak and suit industry has been called for Wednesday, December 18, in the large Webster Hall auditorium to decide upon a fixed course of action to prevent any price cutting in the shops.

225,000 FELLOW WORKERS ARE CALLING YOU!

Local 32 Votes Confidence in Walkout Move

Leaders Empowered Not To Recede in Work-Hours Clash

A mass of earnest and braver workers left their shops and crowded the large auditorium of Webster Hall, 115 East 11th Street, New York City, to capacity on Thursday, December 12, at 3:30 in the afternoon, voting full confidence in the conference committee of Local 32, which is carrying on negotiations for agreement renewal. The big meeting empowered the leaders of the local to call the workers in the trade on strike if the employers continue to be obstinate and refuse to listen to reason.

Work hours are the point on which the negotiators clash. The employers' association appears determined to force a revision of work hours from the prevailing 37½ to 40, either directly or by gaining enough overtime during work-season months to bring them up to that number. The Union strenuously opposes this increase of work hours in view of the shortage of the season. First, and, second, as a move that would deprive the workers of a definite advantage gained by them after a hard struggle.

Addressing the meeting at Webster Hall was Vice-President Nina M., who spoke on behalf of President (Continued on page 2)



From Cleveland, Ohio, Last Week A Mighty Voice Rolled Forth Across the Land Calling Upon the Oppressed and Exploited Cotton and Rayon Garment Workers to Organize and to Join the Ranks of Their Sisters and Brothers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—The General Executive Board Assigned a Half Million Dollars for the Cotton Garment Unionizing Campaign.

Abraham Rosenberg Dies; Headed ILGWU 1908-1914

Given Public Funeral By G. E. B.—Hundreds Mourn At Bier

Abraham Rosenberg, one of the early presidents of the I. L. G. W. U. and a founder of the cloakmakers' union of New York, died on Wednesday, December 4, of heart disease in his 44th year at the Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn. His body lay in state at International headquarters, surrounded by a guard of honor, prior to interment on Friday, December 6, at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Masspeth, L. I.

A Unionist for 50 Years

Brs. Rosenberg was an active cloakmaker and union officer for a half century, retiring six years ago after holding office as general organizer. He was international president from 1908 to 1914, including and was head of the Union's forces during the famous 1909 general dress strike which has become known in industrial history as the "uprising of the Twenty Thousand," one of the "harrowing" of the "cloakmakers" in 1910, making thereby a lasting contribution to the eradication of the sweatshop in the cloak and dress trades. At his death, he was the last of the International's ex-presidents, Morris Sigman and Benjamin Schlesinger having died in 1931 and 1932, respectively.

Abraham Rosenberg was born in Russia and came here at the age of 15. He promptly joined the labor movement and in 1899 became an organizer for the cloakmakers' union which in 1909 he came consolidated as the ILGWU.

G. E. B. Sends Condolences

Upon learning of the death of ex-President Rosenberg, the General Executive Board of the Union, then in session in Cleveland, Ohio, forwarded the following telegram to former Vice-President Samuel LaFavite with a request to deliver it at the bier of the deceased in the name of the G. E. B.:

With bowed heads and hearts saddened, we, the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., have received the grievous news of the death of our beloved brother and former international president, Abraham Rosenberg. He stood at the cradle of the cloakmakers' union and of the International, being one of its founders and an inspired champion of the workers in the women's garment industry during the formative years of our great organization. He was at the helm of the International when the dressmakers and the cloakmakers in the historic days of 1909 and 1910 revolted and first stepped out on the arena of our economic life as an organized power. Abraham Rosenberg's memory will be cherished forever by the leadership and by the masses of the workers in the women's garment industry as a beloved veteran and a pioneer who came up from the ranks and whose heart always beat in union.

Abraham Rosenberg. Ex-President of the ILGWU.

with the wishes and hopes of our workers, an ideal comrade in the ranks and a captain in the vanguard.

"General Executive Board," "DAVID DUBINSKY, President."

ILGWU Arranges Funeral

President Dubinsky also appointed by wire the following to act on the funeral arrangement committee for the International and for the New York organization of the I. L. G. W. U.: Robert Zuckerman, Philip Kapp, Louis Langer, Morris J. Ashba, Charles Jacobson, Samuel Lefkowitz, N. M. Minkoff, John Gels, Edw. Weissman, Isidor Waxler, Solomon Hammer, Paul Dembitzer, Max Cohen, Samuel Shor, Jacob Halpern, Saul Metz, Francis M. Cohn, Isidor Sorkin, Morris Goldovsky, Louis Riese, Abraham Singer, Abraham Nelson, Abraham Stamm, Joseph Tuvim, Louis Stuber, Morris Jacobs, David Rubin, Israel Horowitz, Leon Rosenblatt, Nathan Kiesel and Morris Shifman. Mrs. Rosenberg is survived by a widow and eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Local 38 Pickets Madison Avenue Establishment

Eleven pickets were arrested on Saturday, December 7, in front of Fortnum & Mason, 697 Madison Avenue, New York City, on charges of disorderly conduct. The pickets are members of the Custom Tailors and Dressmakers, Local 28.

A strike against this firm, which refused to renew its agreement with Local 28, has been in progress since October 3. The pickets were freed at the trial on December 11. The strike against the firm, Manager Jacobs of Local 28 declared, will be continued with unabated vigor.

Big Gathering As New Union Center Opens Officially

Dr. Price Honored; Mayor La Guardia Speaks At Health Clinics Function; Pres. Dubinsky Presides

The "great grand" new headquarters of the Union Health Center of the I. L. G. W. U., now located at 275 Seventh Avenue and occupying the entire 25th floor of that skyscraper, were officially dedicated to the service of the working people of New York City in general and of the membership of the Ladies' Garment Workers' organization in particular, on Saturday morning, December 14, in the presence of a distinguished assembly of city officials, labor union leaders, outstanding medical leaders, I. L. G. W. U. chiefs and members, and the press.

The dedication ceremonies were followed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon by a luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, 719 Avenue and 13rd Street, attended by the Board of Directors of the Center, of which Vice-President Breslaw is chairman, Dr. George M. Price, for twenty-five years connected with labor health work and founder and director of the Union Health Center from the day of its formation, twenty-two years ago.

Dubinsky Cites Center History

President Dubinsky, who signed the invitation to guests to attend the dedication ceremonies together with Mrs. Waxler, in a letter presented the point that the "Union Health Center is an institution of which we are immensely proud. For a quarter of a century, the Union Health Center has preached not alone to our members but to the labor movement in general the gospel of preventive medicine. It has done more. It has equipped itself with all the facilities of modern medicine in order that our people may derive full benefit therefrom its growth has been phenomenal. From a one-room office in 1913 it has outgrown a four-story building in 1935. Its various clinics and special services, its vastly increased number of patients — it is expected to exceed 50,000 this year — make it clearly evident that our workers have learned to look upon this institution as their own great achievement.

The opening of the new quarters also marks the completion of twenty-five years of loyal service of Dr. George M. Price, founder and director of the Union Health Center. To show him, in a measure at least, our appreciation, we have arranged a luncheon in his honor, immediately following the



Dr. George M. Price

official opening ceremonies of the new quarters.

Great Throng on Hand

The response to this invitation was amazingly gratifying, not alone from ILGWU locals, but from leaders in public life and the trade union movement in New York City and other sections of the State. Among those who attended both the dedication and the luncheon, in addition to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, were State Industrial Commissioner Dr. Elmer F. Andrews, former Health Commissioner Louis I. Harbo, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Director Hochman of the Jewish Tuberculosis Society, Dr. F. Holman, director of the Health Foundation of the New York City Department of Health, Dr. Levy, chief medical adviser of the State Department of Labor, Neil Swartz, member of Industrial Board State of New York, George Meany, president New York State Federation of Labor, Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades and Labor Council, Rose Schneiderman, Elmer M. Herrick, and many others.

New Negro Labor Quarters Opened

The Harlem Labor Center, new headquarters of the Negro Labor Committee, of which Frank R. Crosswhite is chairman, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, December 15, in the presence of an imposing and representative trade union audience.

Climaxing the dedication exercises a radio program under the general theme "Negro Labor and the Cry For Justice" was carried out in the evening over Station WYFD with the participation of Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., A. Philip Randolph, and Frank R. Crosswhite.

To show him, in a measure at least, our appreciation, we have arranged a luncheon in his honor, immediately following the

TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE. Join Your Classes

Local 32 Votes Confidence in Walkout Move

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Dubinsky, who promised the fastest and briskest workers the full backing of the ILGWU. Abraham Snyder, manager of Local 32, reported on the progress of the negotiations with the association and was vigorously applauded when he disclosed that the Union is ready to call out the workers from the shops in order to defend their living conditions.

Samuel Perlmuter, manager of Cutlers' Union, Local 19, pledged the cooperation of the finest and briskest cutters affiliated with his organization in every effort to call out the workers from the shops if the employers from making a raid upon the work standards of the cutters workers.

The following telegram from President Dubinsky was read at the meeting:

"Exceedingly regret that an emergency situation in Boston prevents me from attending membership meeting today. Negotiations for renewal of collective agreement in correct and briskest industry have been proceeding and every effort is being made to avert a conflict. The international stands back of your local union in its demand for the restoration of the conditions it has won for the workers in this industry. Convey my own and the international's greetings to the membership assembled at this meeting and assure them of our full support and cooperation in their forward march to elevate their standards of work and living."

Alfred Breslaw, business agent of Local 22, presided.

\$100 Donated To Tampa Defense

The General Executive Board sent last week from Cleveland, where it met, a contribution of \$100 to aid in the defense of a number of labor men in Tampa, Florida who were brutally mistreated by anti-labor thugs. Preliminary reports show that three workers who had been active in promoting the interests of labor in Tampa were kidnapped, flogged and subjected to shocking assaults. One died as a result of this attack.

When this outrage was brought to the attention of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, he at once asked the Florida Federation of Labor to investigate this attack, declaring that the "American Federation of Labor will insist and demand that a full investigation be made by the proper authorities and that those found guilty of the perpetration of the outrage be properly punished."

At The Union's "House of Health"



JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine Published twice monthly by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union

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DAVID DUBINSKY, President and General Secretary-Treasurer MAX B. RANDEL, Editor

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Daily They Come, by the Hundreds, to the Spacious Quarters of the Union Health Center Up on the 25th Floor of 275 Seventh Avenue, to Seek Health, Medical Advice, Or to Be Examined for Union Admission.

Main Decisions Adopted by G. E. B.

December 2-7, Cleveland, Ohio

Next Convention I. L. G. W. U.—Postponed until May, 1937.
 Nighttime, N. Y. Humane Project—Position taken by President Dubsinsky in connection with Government's plans approved. Further negotiations, if any, referred to General Office and New York Joint Board.

Affiliation with City Central and State Bodies—Locals to be called upon to affiliate with these organizations, in accordance with provisions in I. L. G. W. U. Constitution.
 Retail Apparel Shipping Clerks' Union—Request, for affiliation with I. L. G. W. U. referred to New York Board.
 Charter for Toronto Dressmakers—Referred with full power to General Office.

Local No. 142, provision be incorporated in Dress agreements regarding use of unmade artificial flowers and neckwear—Referred to President Dubsinsky and New York Dress Joint Board.

Local No. 66, request for introduction of union label in accessory trades—Referred to President Dubsinsky and New York Dress Joint Board.

Fifth Quarterly Meeting G. E. B.—Invitation of Los Angeles Joint Board accepted; President instructed to make necessary arrangements. Charter for Montreal Dressmakers—Referred with full power to General Office.

Conference of International Centre for Workers' Education—July 6-12, 1936, in London—President to attend session of Secretariat of International Clothing Workers' Federation next summer; also to arrange to attend conference of Workers' Education, G. E. B. also looked favorably upon invitation to President to go to London next year and attempt to compose differences between Jewish Tailors' Union and National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Contribution toward fund to build Labor Temple in Puerto Rico—Referred to Finance Committee.

New York Dress general strike at expiration of agreements January 31, 1936—G. E. B. endorsed demands of the Union.

Philadelphia Dress Situation—Committee of Vice-Presidents Greenberg, Wander and Breslau appointed with full power to deal with this situation.

Anti-Nazi Fascist Front—G. E. B. expressed appreciation to Vice-President Antinori for his report of the Anti-Nazi Congress in Brussels, at which he also represented the I. L. G. W. U., and extended to him a vote of thanks for the splendid fight he is making on behalf of the labor movement against Fascism. New York Board to act on request of Vice-President Antinori to give immediate assistance to the victims of Fascism and the Italian Anti-Fascist movement abroad. I. L. G. W. U. to assist Local 89 and Vice-President Antinori in every way possible in their fight to counteract attacks of Fascists.

\$50,000 Drive for Institutions—A follow-up letter to be sent to local and joint boards on behalf of G. E. B. to hasten collections; Finance Committee to make allocations.

Locals No. 1-17 Controversy—The General Executive Board accepted the recommendation of its Special Committee to extend to Local 1 and Local 17 another and final opportunity until January 1, 1936, to effect a voluntary amalgamation, in line with the trend and purpose of the resolution adopted at the last convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In the event such a voluntary amalgamation is not consummated by January 1, 1936, the Special Committee is directed by the G. E. B. to transfer to Local 1 all Local 17 members whose adult coats are being made and to transfer all workers at present members of Local 17 employed on such work to the jurisdiction of Local No. 1. If, however, in the judgment of the Special Committee, the amalgamation of the two local unions on a voluntary basis will appear likely of achievement and will require only an extension of time beyond January 1, 1936, to be consummated, the Special Committee is further empowered to extend the time limit for carrying out the transfer as set forth above to a reasonable date.

I. L. G. W. U. Label—Approved reestablishment of Union label; movement to popularize Union label to be launched.

Cotton Dress Workers in Metropolitan Area—New York Dress Joint Board empowered to undertake campaign to organize workers in so-called cotton dress industry which is source of production for New York Dress jobbers and competitor to workers under jurisdiction of N. Y. Dress Joint Board. Joint Board and General Office to work out conditions as to wages and hours for these workers as well as membership arrangement. When this will have been done and the campaign started, organized shops under jurisdiction of Local 91 are to be transferred to the Dress Joint Board.

Gold-Town Cloth Shop—Request of New York Board for consideration and action as soon as possible.

Baltimore Cloth Market—International to undertake campaign in Baltimore Cloth Market.

Overlapping-coats being produced in Men's Clothing Shops—President and committee of New York Cloth Joint Board to take up with President Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, instances where men's and ladies' coats are being produced in Amalgamated shops, and to request transfer of such shops that make women's coats and suits exclusively or in separate departments to the jurisdiction of the I. L. G. W. U.

Campaigns in Miscellaneous Trades—General Office empowered to launch intensive campaigns in the knit-goods, underwear, corset and brassiere, children's dress and other miscellaneous trades.

Cotton Garment Industry—G. E. B. voted an appropriation of half a million dollars for campaigns to organize the workers in the cotton garment industry. A committee, consisting of the representatives in the cotton garment centers, to be called to a meeting in the immediate future to work out the details of the campaign and choose strategic points to concentrate campaigns.

Present Strikes—Strikes in Dallas, Decatur, South Newark, Newark, South River, Plainfield and Harrisonburg, now in progress, to be continued and necessary financial assistance to be given.

Boston Shirt and Dress Industries—General strike endorsed. Boston Garment Protective Local, Coat and Suit Industry—Label to be pushed; union in all efforts to be asked to restrict workers to use label.

Amalgamation of Needle Trades—Committee to report to next meeting of G. E. B.

Beverly Journals—No locals, joint boards, officers or members shall solicit ads, sell tickets or collect funds from employers, unless special permission is obtained from the G. E. B. or the New York Board.

United Front—Discussion to be continued at next meeting of G. E. B.

Eaton, Greenberg Head New Arcand Law in Montreal

By Bernard Shano
 General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

As reported, Mr. Isaac Greenberg, until now the impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry of Montreal, was appointed administrator, and brother Albert Eaton, manager of the Montreal Cloakmak-



Isaac Greenberg

ers' Union for the last five years and a fighter for Union in Montreal for over twenty years, deputy administrator by the Commission of the Arcand Act in Montreal.

On Saturday, November 16, our Joint Council released with regret Brother Albert Eaton from his duties as manager of the Union. At the same time, all the delegates at the Council meeting were happy to see Brother Eaton elevated to the position of deputy administrator for the cloak industry.

Administrators

At Work

The Administration of the Arcand Law began its work on the day it came into effect—November 18. They are located at the Confederation Building, St. Catherine and McGill College Streets. A complete list of employees and wages is being prepared. Manufacturers have also been informed of the new rules that prevail in the industry and warned that they must observe them if they do not wish the law to go after them.



Albert Eaton

New Manager For Local 205

Organization work among the dressmakers was seriously impaired owing to persecutions by the police of the former manager of the Cutters' Union.

Brother John Cline, an old-time dressman and before that an old member of Local 19 and until now vice-chairman of Local 205, was elected manager of the dress cutters.

We expect big things to be done by our officers' trade this coming season and wish Brother John Cline well in his new undertaking.

"Little NRA" Sought By Garment Unions

(Continued from Page 1)
 called the "Little NRA for the Cool Industry."

The day before the Berry meeting President Dubsinsky called a conference of all employer organizations in collective agreement with the I. L. G. W. U. for investigation and the employers' representatives on record for government regulation that would prevent unfair competition based on cutting rates and increasing hours.

Thus, the I. L. G. W. U. entered the Berry conference with a program already worked out to meet the special needs of the needleworkers. And at the same time the organized labor movement as a whole was working on a program for labor to demand.

The result was that the Berry conference once more showed that organized labor is the most significant social force in American life—the one force that accepts its responsibilities to its constituents and to the community at large, and is willing to think and plot and make its contribution to the welfare of the country as a whole.

At that same conference big industry clearly demonstrated that it never takes the path of social progress voluntarily, and that even the pleas of Government can move it to travel along the road.

When, on Monday, Major George F. Berry, Coordinator of Industrial Cooperation for the Federal Government, addressed the representatives of industry and labor assembled in the great hall of the Department of Labor, what he asked of them was little enough. After six years of unemployment, he said, in effect, we still have an army of ten to eleven million unemployed. It is the responsibility of industry and the responsibility of labor to tell Government what Government can do toward solving this problem of unemployment and thus bring these eleven million workers back into the ranks of the producing forces of society. To meet this responsibility, he suggested as the first step that industry representatives meet together in groups having common industrial interests, lay down a program which they will recommend to the Government and appoint a representative for each industrial group to a General Industrial Council which will coordinate the various programs laid down and place them before Government as their basis for Government action. Later, he was asked to meet in a similar fashion to formulate its program and to elect its representatives who would also serve on this General Industrial Council.

Scarcely this was little enough to ask. The demand of big industry, like the answer of labor, was characteristic of their respective attitudes. Labor immediately formulated its program. This program, as expressed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, takes account of the experience of the past six years. It does not pretend that Government itself can solve the problem. It recognizes that the unions themselves have a job to perform, that Government cannot perform for them. But, it does set forth in outline those things which Government itself can do to improve the existing economic situation, so as to make it possible for every productive worker to be employed.

This program calls for:

- 1—Further shortening of weekly work hours without reduction of pay;
- 2—Minimum wage standards for women and minors;
- 3—Elimination of child labor;
- 4—The right of collective bargaining;
- 5—Establishment of living-in districts.

While the general labor movement was formulating its program for labor, as a whole, the needle trades union met and worked out their program along the lines previously mentioned.

The apparel unions elected Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as their delegate to the Industrial Council, and President Dubsinsky as alternate. The delegates included Max Zerkow, of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union; Abraham Gordon, of the United Garment Workers; Peter Lachet, of the International Fur Workers' Union; Thomas Kohnst, of the Glove Makers' Union; and Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League.

Contrast this record of social responsibility, this eagerness to make use of all available instrumentalities for the common welfare, with the display of anarchic greed that was big industry's contribution to the conference. It came to Washington prepared to do anything. Moved by the desire to shake itself free from a mild strait that it would be asked to assume social responsibility, the spokesman of big industry tried to break up the conference even before it started. Baffled of where to turn, the industrialists met in their subterranean and most of these subdivisions voted against accepting even that small measure of responsibility involved in electing a delegate to the Industrial Council.

At last they must be given credit for candor. They proclaimed to the world that not only do they refuse to do anything toward alleviating the distress of eleven million unemployed workers and their dependents, but that they do not even consider the matter worth talking about.

In the needle trades, however, the strong and militant labor organizations have already accounted the responsibility for their own distress through collective bargaining. In the apparel trades section of industry, therefore, when they met, did not follow the bad of other trades, but, instead, placed themselves on record as being the only group of workers who would protect the organized high standard employer from the unfair workshop competition of the unorganized. They appointed Alexander Priest, Chairman of the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, as their delegate to the Industrial Conference, with instructions to press for such a program.

At the meeting of the employer delegates from the apparel trades, there was a sharp line of cleavage between the unorganized industries and the non-united. The cotton dress trade, which is poorly organized in comparison with coats and suits, dresses, and men's clothing, was none too eager to throw in its lot with the unorganized in the apparel trades, and insisted that it would continue going its own way and maintain its record of doing as it pleased.

Appearing in Washington in behalf of the Federation in the various proceedings were President Dubsinsky, Vice-President Hochman, Vice-President Nagler, Vice-President Levy, Vice-President Zimmerman, Abraham Ryder, Samuel Shere, Executive Secretary Usher, Klara Lieberman and the writer.

CHARLES H. GREEN

WHAT'S THE USE

of having a union book in your pocket if the BOSS has your head in his?

Join Your Classes

"91" To Open Fire on 'Runaway' Employers

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.
Manager Local 31

In this review I wish to deal with the developments in the industry since the acceptance of the agreement terms by the spokesmen for the Union and for the association and also with the action of the G. E. B. at its recent session in Cleveland, Ohio, with special reference to its effects upon our branch of the garment industry.

We stated in the last issue of "Justice" that, after two long months of negotiations for an agreement, a settlement had finally been made. In this new agreement, the various demands of the employers, aimed at weakening the control of the Union, were definitely dropped. The demands for increase in wages, the disputes on hours and vacation were referred to arbitration. By this agreement, a general strike in the industry was averted and a firm basis established in the Metropolitan area for maintaining the standards of the workers in the industry.

Employers Fail To Stand Square

Both in the negotiations and in its final proposal for arbitration, the Union's spokesmen made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt that they were vitally interested in the maintenance of a sound and healthy industrial situation. The Union's spokesmen behaved as men who were fully aware of the great responsibility resting upon their shoulders. When they said that they were sincere in attempting to establish a collective agreement in the industry upon the basis of a sane and reasonable decision to be made by an impartial arbitrator, they meant it.

But what about the spokesmen for the association? We refer specifically to Mr. Leo Goldberger of I. Wohl & Co. and Mr. Goldstein of the firm of Goldstein, Chopp & Hladowsky. Mr. Goldberger and Mr. Goldstein were the first to propose an agreement such as that which was finally concluded, yet they were also the first to refuse to bind themselves to it.

They have made a complete turn about-face and threaten to run away from their acknowledged responsibilities. They threaten to move to other localities and to throw out of work employees who have served them for eight and ten years and longer.

Individual Strikes

We wish to make it clear to our members that although a general strike has been averted in the industry, individual strikes will be called. And these individual strikes will be called against every single employer, whether manufacturer or contractor, who will not peacefully accept the agreement.

The most organizational steps of our Union are as follows: On Thursday evening, December 12, the chairman and chairladies of our Union will attend a special and very important meeting at the Union headquarters. The tentative agreement which has been reached between the representatives of the Union and of the manufacturers' association will be submitted to the full meeting of shop chairmen and chairladies for their approval.

Contractors Will Have To Settle

Immediately upon the approval of the agreement steps shall be taken to submit the question of wages, hours and vacations to arbitration. Negotiations will also be undertaken with the independent manufacturers. These independent manufacturers will be notified of the basis for settlement and will be requested to sign up with the Union.

Every firm which refuses to make a peaceful settlement will be instantly placed on strike. It is the duty of our members to understand fully what tasks fall upon them should they be employed in such shops. They must stand ready for instantaneous signal to strike.

We wish to notify our members who are not employed in manufacturing plants but are engaged in working for contractors that simultaneously with steps we have outlined above the Union will proceed to enter into negotiations with the Children's Dress, Housewares and Novelty Contractors' Association to secure the most rapid settlement in this branch of our trade.

We address these words not only to our workers but to the employers as well. A word to the wise, they say, is sufficient.

Decatur Miners Vote To Support Garment Strike

Wives and Daughters of Local Coal Diggers Leave Garment Factories

The "good name of the United Mine Workers" was protected early this month in Decatur, Ill., when members of Decatur Local 443 voted to support the strike of Local 125 of the I.L.W.U. In the four Decatur dress factories and obtained pledges from erring members that they would no longer "harbor strikebreakers."

Not only did the local demand the withdrawal of wives and daughters of members from the factories during the strike but it also voted to join in the financial support of the local Textile and Labor Assembly, and Ray Minnowden, District No. 13 head, placed the "moral and financial resources" of his district at the disposal of the I.L.W.U. in Decatur.

Nine members of the Decatur miners signed a pledge which will keep about 15 women, several of them key women, from the garment factories until the strike is won. The pending contract in Decatur and the fact that District officials have been busy negotiating for wage increases delayed action on the part of the miners' officers until now.

Undergarment Notes

By Samuel Shore
Manager Local 62

In the few short weeks since the new agreement went into effect, our business agents and officers have been kept busy enforcing some of the conditions which we achieved as a result of the agreement. In a number of instances there has been tendency on the part of the manufacturers to seek to ignore the 5 per cent increase in wages which we won under the agreement, but in practically every case our workers have been awarded the increase and there is no doubt that in the few cases that are still pending we shall succeed in maintaining not only the spirit but the very letter of the agreement.

The Labor Theatre

Labor, in general, and our workers, in particular, have expressed a great deal of interest in the plan initiated by the I.L.W.U. to establish a labor theatre in the city of New York. For a long time we have felt the need for a theatre which would give expression to the economic, social and political aspects of the workers.

This project was finally realized in Labor Stage, Inc., a theatrical organization backed by all bona fide labor unions and endorsed by the A. F. of L. Many activities are already on the way in connection with the theatre. The Princess Theatre on West 35th Street has been leased for a number of years, and it is being remodeled.

Non-Union Workers Resolve

The following resolution was adopted by the workers of the Rablitz Shop and submitted to the Union by the Strike Committee representing the workers:

"The workers of the Rablitz Shop wish to express their deep appreciation to the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, for the fine support which we received in the efforts to obtain a living wage and working conditions. Despite the fact that the employer moved out of town, we feel that the Union did all it possibly could for us and we have reason to be optimistic that, if it had been an organized shop at the time when the Union wanted us to become organized, we should have been in a better position to achieve our demands. In the name of the seventy girls

Four Operas In The Radio Programs of Local 89

The "Voice of Local 89" has now added to its radio program new presentation in reduced form of some of the most popular operas.

PAGLIACCI was featured last week. Others will follow in this order: CARMEN — December 21 LA FORZA DEL DESTINO — December 28 AIDA — January 4

Nationally famous artists will participate under the direction of Maestro Giuseppe Bambashek.

Following the presentation of the case for the Union in the recent negotiations for the dress industry, made last Saturday by President Dubinsky, who was the guest English speaker in the Local 89 radio program.

JULIUS HOCHMAN General Chairman of Dressmakers' Joint Board, will resume his weekly messages to the dressmakers, in preparation for the general strike; while LUIGI ANTONINI General Secretary of Local 89, continues his messages in Italian.

All this in the "VOICE OF LOCAL 89" Every Saturday, from 10 to 11 A. M. from Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) New York

who lost their jobs as a result of the Rablitz shop moving out of town, we appeal to the International and to Local 62 to lend all their efforts in an attempt to bring this shop into line regardless of where it may be established. We feel that not only our interests but the interests of all organized workers are being threatened as long as it is possible for a manufacturer to escape union conditions and union wages.

For ourselves, we wish to state that we realize the importance of a trade union and in the future we pledge ourselves to respond faithfully and energetically to every call the Union makes."

Signed by the Strike Committee: Marie Fava, Julia Bartolomeo, Lina Yelde, Fannie Lopez, Maria Amato, Victoria Ford.

Fort Wayne Local Stages Style Show

By Louise Dush
Treasurer, Local 116

The style show given by L.L.W.U. Local 116 of Fort Wayne was one of the most colorful affairs that our city has ever seen.

It was held on Saturday, November 23, at the Catholic Community Center. At 9:15 in the evening the lobby of the Center was crowded with people waiting for doors to open, and at 9 o'clock every table on the main floor was taken. It made one think of a premiere opening of a big show on Broadway. The guests were taken to long tables by charming hostesses; many beautiful gowns were shown, while the chairmen and their committees all wore coronas of fall fashions which made up an elegant picture.

A Real Show

At 9 o'clock dancing began with Thurn Weaver and his band in command. At 9:35 a floor show was presented by the talented members of the Union: Mary Louisa Truelove, June Huesner, Audrey Longworth, Giles Buhl, Charles Hinkle, and Donald Schneider, with Louise Dush in mistress of ceremonies. At 11, President Frank Morgan of MacLachlan, Union No. 170, opened the style show as master of ceremonies. As he left the stage there was flashing of lights while music softly played on and the curtain was raised as Giles Buhl sang "Lovely Lady."

A hush fell upon the audience. A beautiful living statue came in view, and as the chorus was being sung the "fashion show" factory displayed long gowns. The next "scene" was presented by our sisters employed in Pullack Bros., Inc. It was given in the form of a dream, directed by Louise Dush, and the models wore of the beautiful gowns they make and showing how they can be used for every occasion.

The Show and the Workers

Again the curtain opened, and the models came down the center stage on to the floor which was a pretty sight to see. The dress and lingerie they displayed on all models up in Fort Wayne, Ind., and these little ladies of the ensemble are all factory workers and union girls, and we hope that Local 116 will always have its annual style show by and through our own efforts. By the way, it is in place to mention that Pullack Bros., Inc. are makers of "Wayne-Maid" dresses, and the Undergarment Company is manufacturing "Charma-Lee" underwear.

Those in charge of the style show were:

Chairman, Agnes Cramer and Louise Dush; Captain, Louise Dush; Agnes Cramer; Alice Cunningham and Berna Gagliardi; Treasurer, Guyanna Cook; Edna Harshberger, Althea Schoppard, Edna Stevens, Clara Ruby and Louise Miller; Door, Ethel Pfeiffer and Helen Plummer.

Models, Ida Moore, Nannie Cook, Martha Krohn, Cecile Jones, Alice Hollinger, Jane Weiler, Ethel Loebner, Dorothy Chase, Joseph Woodward, Gladys Caruthers, Mary Chambers, Mrs. Lapins, Beatrice Warr, Christina Schiagel, Carrie Kieward, Helen Rogers, Laura Miller, Madeline Oswald, Louise Dush, Ceila Corbin, Mary Graves.

Stages, Clara Brown; Dressing Room, Desha Harg, Ethel Miller, Margaret Kneamen, Edna Watts, Catherine Willes, Freda Manges.

There Is Fight in Dem 'Dere Eyes!



Ak, Bessie Weiss and Harry Greenberg, on this picture, and They'll Tell You That Their Girl Contenders Have It All But Clinched. These Girls Opened The Season With A Win Over Local 62.

"JUSTICE" wants to thank its many readers for so many letters and ideas. Keep the good work. "JUSTICE" will keep it bright and lively with news from the shops.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

DRESS JOINT BOARD PREPARES

Conference Table and Picket Line

A Message to the Membership From
General Manager Julius Hochman

A new agreement will soon be written.

There is no question as to the kind of agreement we will have. It must and will guarantee us the protection and civilized livelihood to which those who work in a vast and wealthy industry are entitled.

There remains only the question of *when* and *how* this new agreement will be written.

Our employers have six weeks to show sanity and industrial good sense around the council table. They must know that if our new agreement is not written in conference, it will be written on the picket line . . . and those whose memories treasure the gallant scenes of 1933, when the embattled dressmakers swept the present conditions into being, know the spirit that will greet any eventualty in 1936.

If history is to repeat itself our employers will, in all probability, fitter these precious six weeks away. And they will do this while every constructive force in the industry pleads for a statesmanlike settlement of the issues involved.

Let us not go to "our own" for descriptions of the situation. Charles W. Call, expert on "association news" for "Women's Wear Daily," the Bible of the industry, whose acute analysis of dress-trade problems has made him known from coasts to coast, said, in part, in the December 10th issue:

"The Union professes to be eager to get down to the task of negotiating new agreements, but the employers have so conducted themselves that they are putting no imperative demands on the union that negotiations commence. . . .

"But apparently the next move is up to those who naturally may be expected to want to have their workers at the machines in February.

"The Union is organized, has a program, and is setting in motion machinery calculated to obtain it. The employers, while not exactly disorganized, have been entirely unable to coordinate their forces.

"The Union met all last week and found out exactly what it intends to do; the employers didn't meet.

To go still further on the other side of the fence. Under the caption, "The Threatened Dress Strike Must Be Averted," a large employer urges "an immediate round table discussion of the issues involved." With commendable insight he points out that:

"A prolonged or even a short-lived strike would mean a loss of millions of dollars to industry and suffering to tens of thousands of people. . . .

And that:

"This (strike) may come along in February or March and whatever results are obtained at that time after millions of dollars worth of damage has been done, can and should be obtained right now."

Those quotations, I think, show how outside observers feel.

But protecting the interests of a hundred thousand workers involves action as well as feeling. As far back as October 29 I addressed letters to the employer associations advising them of the expiration of the agreements and asking them to set dates to discuss "changes and additions." No formal replies have come to me setting these requested dates. One association is scouring the country for people with high military titles to lend it out of the wilderness in which it finds itself. I would willingly negotiate with their general if they could locate him. Another association is having what is called in other circles "a spit."

This situation emphasizes once again that one of the basic troubles of the industry lie in an almost complete lack of responsible, industry-transcendent leadership on the employer side. There seems to be nobody sufficiently influential and representative of the employer groups to enforce constructive planning in place of ad hoc drift. One association thought it was clever publicity to send a release to the newspapers complaining that the Union was too ready to use its strength. Meanwhile, time is passing and the expiration of the agreements speeds ever closer.

While our employers play pass-in-the-corner, I tell them here and now, as I have told them in the newspapers and over the radio, that

ISSY--An Operator



Our Union is living proof that workers of ALL nationalities may strip themselves of the false prejudices of race, color and creed to meet on the common ground of economic interest. Here we have "Issy," who comes from Poland, and 21 other nationalities working in harmony, putting up a single front to the employers, learning that those who toil must march together under one banner—that of the working class. It is only the incredible nonsense of Hitler's race theories that makes ordinary prejudice seem less insane to the thinking worker who knows that the world will never belong to those who toil while false nationalism prevents them from uniting against the owners. Our Union shows the way.

The Union will use all its strength and all its resources to obtain the better conditions we need and the proper machinery to enforce them. Let them read the history of their own industry. They will discover that whatever privileged conditions are to be found in it are there because the Union forced them into being. It seems to be the historic mission of the Union to drag the dress industry out of the jungle and we will carry on in 1936 as we did in 1933.

Industrial warfare involving 100,000 workers is not to be entered into lightly. Those who precipitate it must accept a solemn responsibility. I say frankly that the Union regards the General Strike as its final weapon and will not draw it unless our employers leave us no choice. The Union stands ready and anxious to keep the peace—no peace at any price. A new agreement must be written. That agreement must safeguard the livelihood and conditions of our membership—it must provide the machinery that will make enforcement of written promises easier. We have sought conferences. We engaged upon them gladly, hopefully. We know that discussion cannot help but show our demands are vitally necessary to the dressmakers—that they will benefit the entire structure of the industry.

But our employers, who complain bitterly about chaos and unrest, never seem to take constructive steps to insure peace and tranquility.

Our demands show them the path.

Will they take it while the machines are still running? Perhaps the man who said there was no use in showing a mule fist, while it was not hungry, was wrong. Perhaps our employers will find wise leadership before our present agreements expire. I make no prophecies except to say that after participating in 29 years of warfare in this industry I expect no miracles in six weeks.

Let our employers not complain. Certainly we prepare for a General Strike. But the choice is theirs. Our demands are just; our Union is strong; our discipline is the admiration of the trade union world. And when justice is armed with strength, victory is inevitable.

Action Machinery Being Readied by General Manager Hochman As Conference Period Is Cut To Six Weeks By Employer Delay.

As the period remaining for negotiation slips into its final six weeks, General Manager Julius Hochman is coordinating all the resources of the Union into one "grand plan" in preparation for any eventuality. Mobilization of the Union will parallel the progress of conferences which are expected to open shortly.

As described in another section of "Justice," the General Executive Board has approved the plans of our leadership and pledged the full power of our International.

Of primary importance is the mobilization are the activities of our four locals as Managers Perimeter, Zimmerman, Cohen and Antofel look toward January 31 next.

Local 89 Has Squad System

"Big 89," with its 40,000 members and complicated problem of making each and every member effective, has evolved a system of "squad leadership" that will bring them all into the struggle. Brother Antofel will shortly call a complete series of district meetings so that he may talk to all members personally.

Local 22, with a meeting that jammed the Delano with 2,500 active workers, Saturday, November 23, behind it, has issued the call for 11 action meetings this week.

Local 68 has already held its meetings, explaining the demands, and will have four others in the near future. Local 10, smaller in numbers than the other locals, but so efficient in action, has told the complete story to its membership and awaits the call of the Joint Board.

Committee of 1000 Ready for Action

There is little doubt that a combination meeting of active members from all locals will be held at the proper time to select the committee necessary to the proper functioning of a union stripped for action.

At the last 27 meeting, political shades and differences that had resulted in squabbles in the past were checked at the door and every member was anxious to enlist for the front line in any impending struggles. In discussing the importance of the coming negotiations, Manager Charles S. Zimmerman said:

"Experience has taught us that negotiations with the bosses are most effective when the Union has prepared a powerful strike machinery beforehand." The meeting elected a "Committee of 1000" from which other committees will be drawn as the struggle sharpens. The cheering and singing at this meeting are but an index of the disciplined morale with which the membership will greet any call to action. This "Committee of 1000" will pick 400 other committees to be chosen by the other locals and will receive special training and instruction.

Joint Board Honors Building Chairmen

Banquet Extols Vital Efforts of Union 'Shock Troops'

Working away six and sometimes seven days a week in their vital work of organizing and conducting committees through the various buildings of the industry, building chairmen may have wondered whether their volunteer efforts were "being appreciated" and their splendid results in enforcing the 35-hour week noted.

All their doubts were set at rest when they were guests of honor at a banquet tendered to them by the Joint Board and received the heartfelt thanks of the Union for their services in the past and heard their importance analyzed in the light of the situation that will arise with the expiration of the agreements in 6 weeks. The testimonial dinner took place at Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue, Friday evening, December 13.

Hockman Praises Work of Chairmen

General Manager Julius Hockman acted as toastmaster and told the building chairmen that their untiring efforts in behalf of their fellow workers were an indispensable link in the chain of union power. "I have often said," Brother Hockman pointed out, "that winning conditions is only one function of the Union. Enforcing them is as important and perhaps harder. The daily work of the building chairmen and their devoted committees has been effective in enforcing the 35-hour week. Many are capable of occasional effort for the common good. But the sustained work of the building chairmen is a tribute to their sense of Union loyalty and sets new standards for volunteer effort unmatched in the history of trade unions."

A souvenir booklet showing the pictures of the building chairmen and recording the printed testimonials of the officers was distributed. The familiar Joint Board symbol of a link chain designed by Brother Hockman was the key-note of the banquet buttons to be distributed to the building chairmen. "Musical" entertainment was provided by Alexander Golanitzky's Orchestra. James Phillips, Harrison, led the singing of Union songs.

The committee of arrangements for the dinner consisted of Julius Hockman, Philip Kapp, J. Wadley, Ben Berry, Minnie Rubenstein, Julius Levine, Emilio Vicente, Max Blumenthal.

PLANS COMPLETED BY W. C. BRANCH 122 FOR FIRST ANNUAL EVENT

With a resounding demand for union-developing and the successful program attracting a good number of "ado" plans for the First Anniversary Banquet of Progressive Dressmakers' Branch 122, Workmen's Circle, have moved into the final stage.

The event will be held at Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue, January 11. Prominent figures in Workmen's Circle activities and the trade union movement, particularly the needle trades, will be present. The program includes a concert and other forms of entertainment.

Volunteer Guardians of the 35-Hour Week



ONE GROUP OF BUILDING CHAIRMEN whose self-sacrificing service in behalf of their fellow workers was honored by a testimonial banquet, December 13. In each of the next four issues "Justice" will picture another group until all have been shown.

Union Starts Strong Youth Movement

Immediate Registration in 3 Age Groups Urged

With plans completed for a strong youth movement under the joint auspices of Local 22's Educational Department and Progressive Dressmakers' Branch 122, Workmen's Circle, union members are urged to register their children and to talk to the younger element in the industry. Active work is scheduled to begin in January.

The structure of the movement calls for three age groups: children from 10 to 14; Juniors from 14 to 18; seniors from 18 to 25. This last group is designed to appeal to the many younger people who are entering into the industry.

Work with the children will be done by 22's Educational Department with Polly Levinson in charge. Organization of a "club" with an unusual degree of democracy is contemplated. The formal program will consist of educational trips to various parts of the city with special emphasis on industry and trade, discussions, play club, a mandolin and harmonica orchestra, athletics and sports. The direction of the other two age groups will be in the hands of the Workmen's Circle Branch. Special programs are being planned.

The decision to go ahead on this ambitious youth movement is based on the wide interest exhibited by Union members and their children in preliminary meetings. Several conferences were held early this month and the large turnout was a guarantee of success.

Active in the movement are N. M. Mikoff for the Workmen's Circle and Will Herberg for the Educational Department. Both are agreed that the Union would profit immensely if the Union principles of active members were established

in the family mind by a program of interesting activity.

Mikoff pointed out that the deepening of the depression and the closing of the professions were driving many younger people into the industry. "The Union of tomorrow," Brother Mikoff said, "will consist of the children of today. Everybody should be familiar with the principles of Unionism, particularly the children of our own members."

Parents are urged to register their children immediately with Brothers Mikoff or Herberg on the 1st floor, Joint Board Headquarters, 222 West 4th Street, as soon as possible. Events will be scheduled at times that will not interfere with the usual activities of children and they will be informed in advance of all activities and plans.

French Fascism Lecture Subject

"Is France Facing Fascism?" will be the question asked and answered by James Cork, well known writer on foreign affairs, at the third current events lecture under the auspices of Local 22's Educational Department, Thursday, December 19, 6 P. M., seventh floor, Union headquarters, 222 West 4th Street. Cork has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe and brings back much "on-the-ground" material.

Edward Levinson, labor editor of the New York Post and author of "I Break Strikes," discussed the vicious trade of professional scribbles at the second lecture, December 12.

Thankful for Union Conditions



THANKSGIVING PARTY: Since the Great Strike of 1933 a Thanksgiving Party has always been arranged by the workers of Steiner & Wasserman, 229 West 39th Street, Thomas C. Kieff, shop chairman. The workers chip in for the necessary beer and sandwiches. This year the toast was: "One Good Agreement Deserves a Better One—All Together for 1936."

LOCAL 22 SPORTS QUIZZES

By Leo Cohen
Athletic Director

Dorothy Dix, the heart plumb, should get an earful of this, Dorothy Kneec, one of Local 22's most agile ball tossers, had a husband who admired her as a wife but didn't think much of her as a basketball artist. As a matter of fact, he was once heard to murmur things about "clumsy on the court." That's all over! Dorothy Kneec was heard to whisper to her friend Louise Casorola: "He was awfully proud of me when we won our game last Saturday." Pretty soon all the advice-to-the-lovelorn columns will advise newlyweds to get a cookbook and basketball court.

"It isn't in the winning that the honor lies, Herman. It's in putting up a stiff battle and giving all you got." That is a special remark addressed to Herman Raxenberg who seems very down-in-the-mouth. Her local 22 took a gameplayer from Local 155. As a matter of fact, Herman asked me if the team "looked bad." The team looked swell, Herman. They were in there fighting all the time. A little more experience and it'll be Local 155 that will be needing the comfort.

As a matter of fact, our basketball teams are going places. I can see it in the way each bit of practice and our fingerprints will be all over the Dubinsky and Hockman Cup.

George Blazer, secretary of the soccer team, and Leon Berch, one of the forwards, have it all settled. Between them they have decided that the local's material will show its heels to the rest of the league. They didn't specify in what direction they'd be running, but pride makes me say they meant toward the enemy goal.

Well, here we are finally—a brand new, up-and-coming, fresh-bred Athletic Club. It is composed of the following athletic athletes gathered from the various activities: Mary Bregman, Lea Wolf, Dorothy Tucker, Martha Cohen, Ruth Hopkins, Lester Rosenkrantz, Ben Hickman, Arthur Gillman, Sam Naren, William Kalafer, Leon Berch and George Blazer.

I would like to ask all members enjoying the gym facilities to spread the word around to their friends in the local. There's a lot of extra fun in working with your own bunch of friends. Then again—the bigger the class, the more important it becomes. The more important it becomes, the better facilities we'll get. Support your teams. Cheer them at the games. Get your tickets at the Educational Department, Room 506, Joint Board Headquarters.

Talking about Mary Bregman—she'd be an olympic contender if the olympics were being held in a respectable corner. She tossed a 55-minute workout last week and didn't turn a hair. Keep it up Mary—you'll have your spare hour after girls that train on candy and subway rides will be piling in models for a balloon tie company.

Antonini in Stirring Plea for "89" Unity

Italian Dressmakers! Beware of Dissension Mongers!

In line with the policy of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, the Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 are getting ready for the forthcoming struggle for the renewal of the collective agreements.

Our efforts are now concentrated on the task of training the personnel of the various strike committees, whose effectiveness will depend more than ever before upon the alertness and cooperation of the Italian members.

Without any rhetoric about it, I can pledge in advance that Local 89 will come up fully to all expectations and will strive to surpass even the splendid record of achievement of other sister Locals of our Joint Board.

Having always observed the maxims that to face the truth is the best policy, I am making no secret of the fact that recently, due to nefarious activities of certain traditional Union enemies, a small percentage of Local 89 members have conceived the notion that their Union is wrong in opposing the Italian-Ethiopian war, and, therefore, feel justified in holding a grudge against me and other officers.

I shall never tire of repeating that the welfare of the Union constitutes the major concern of our activities; that unity of its members, especially on the eve of important events like the coming struggle which may in all probability develop into a general strike notwithstanding our disposition to settle the issue by peaceful negotiations, is our paramount duty.

This cannot mean, however, that the Union should betray its traditional policy or renounce the ideals upon which it has been built in order not to antagonize the belief of a minority. It is the duty of "class-conscious" workers to remain loyal to the principles of international working class solidarity and to act accordingly. Opposition to war—particularly a war of conquest like that now being waged by Mussolini against Ethiopia—is a solemn duty of all organized workers, proclaimed by our international parent body and reaffirmed in several solemn instances by the American Federation of Labor. To this we add our profound conviction that this war, like all the wars of the past, will ultimately result in added suffering and misery to the working class.

As to Fascism, must I again repeat for the thousandth time what has been proved beyond any doubt, that Fascism is the sworn enemy of organized labor? Is there anyone left who does not know yet that Fascism has destroyed freedom and democracy in Italy, all Labor institutions and unions, the right to strike and the right to organize, the right to struggle for better wages and better working conditions? Must I mention again the fact that Italian workers under the Fascist regime have reached the bottom of the scale, in that they are the lowest-paid workers of all Europe, according to official statistics published by the international Labor Office? Opposition to Fascism is, therefore, a duty of all class workers who do not want to become traitors to their own class.

The traditional enemies of Local 89 are speculating on our opposition to War and Fascism and present it as an opposition to Italy. It is ridiculous to say that, as Local 89 can challenge any Italian institution in this country so to who has done more to foster Italian culture in its various fields. Only people in bad faith can state

"89" Bronxers Look Like Champs



HANDSOME UNIFORMS are worn by the Bronx quintette of Local 89—but handsome is as handsome does—and these girls can certainly cape the ball besides showing plenty of plain and fancy teamwork on the floor. Local 89 and its Bronx Branch are to be congratulated on assembling this team. League leaders had better watch out.

INTERESTING OFFERS ON FREE TOUR LIST

Old New York, the Indian, and the mechanics of the modern newspaper are the three coming subjects for the Saturday morning tours sponsored by the Local 22 Educational Department. Tickets may be obtained free in Room 568, Joint Board Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street. Members are invited to bring their friends.

The schedule for the immediate future follows:

December 21: History, Customs and Traditions of New York City; 11 A.M.; Museum of the City of New York; 5th Avenue and 104th Street.

December 28: Inside Story of How a Modern Newspaper is Produced; 11 A.M.; Daily News building, 220 East 42nd Street.

January 4: Life and Customs of the American Indian; 11 A.M.; Museum of the American Indian, 156th Street West of Broadway.

As a heavy demand for tickets develops immediately before each tour, members are urged to file their requests early. A skilled tour director accompanies each group.

that opposition to a given government means opposition to the country that government rules. Does anyone dare to accuse those opposing President Roosevelt's policies as enemies of the United States? Or to brand as such those who opposed ex-President Hoover's policies?

Still, Local 89 has the distinction of being the target of scurrilous attacks because it is opposed to war and Fascism. Behind these attacks we can see the hand of those who hope, for their own sinister purpose, to destroy the Union.

What a disillusionment is awaiting them! The enlightened membership of Local 89, which constitutes its overwhelming majority, has already shown its solidarity with our conduct and has encouraged us to go ahead. I am appealing, therefore, to all the Italian dressmakers to turn a deaf ear to the dissension breeders, and to solidify their ranks for the coming struggle!

Unity above all! For in unity alone there are force and hope for a better day that will make you invincible!

LUIGI ANTONINI

Pressers Cheer Demands At Big Harlem Meeting

Manager Max Cohen Gives Full Analysis To His English-Speaking Membership

In a stirring demonstration of Union loyalty, 500 English-speaking members of Local 60 heard Manager Max Cohen give an outline of the Union demands as they related to their craft and unanimously pledged themselves to full support of the local and the Joint Board "in the coming struggle." The meeting was held at the new headquarters of the Negro Labor Committee, 312 West 125th Street, Saturday evening, December 7.

Brother Cohen gave a full analysis of the general demands as they relate to the entire industry and the special presser demands. A thorough picture of the necessity for limitation of contractors, settlement on the jobbers' premises and the unit system was painted.

Dance Follows Formal Meeting

Brother I. Wasilevsky presided. In introducing Brother Cohen he gave a short history of the struggles of the Union and its various strikes, showing the rising tide of progress that resulted in the agreement of 1931. Brother Frank Crosswhite spoke on the importance of negroes insisting on making their fight against Jim Crowism on the economic front and showed that the ILGWU had from the first eliminated all references to race, color and creed. Fania Cohen, drawing upon her wealth of experience, urged her hearers to take full advantage of the educational opportunities furnished without charge by the Union.

Following the meeting the chairs were moved away, refreshments were served and an impromptu orchestra furnished lively rhythms for a dance.

Italian Unionists Back Antonini On War Stand

More than 100 leaders and representative Italian trade unionists of New York and nearby localities met on Wednesday afternoon, November 27, at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, to hear First Vice-President Luigi Antonini present a report from the Italian Congress Against War, held in October in Brussels, which he attended as representative of the Italian labor movement of North America.

This meeting was even better attended than the one at which Antonini was selected as delegate. Besides Italian Locals 89 and 48, and all the I.L.O.W.U. locals with substantial Italian membership, the following organizations were represented: Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Bakery Workers' Union, Journeymen Barbers' Union, Shift Workers' Union, Dressers' Federation, United Textile Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Doll and Toy Workers.

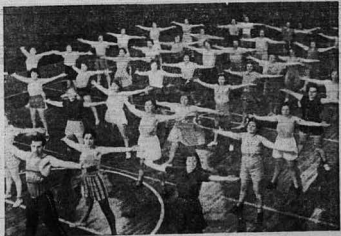
New Committee Formed

Antonini concluded his report by urging the formation of an Italian Labor Committee to combat Fascism and to help raise funds for assisting the underground movement in Italy. A resolution was passed commending Brother Antonini for his courageous stand against war and for the good work performed by him in Europe to promote closer bonds between the Italian workers here in America and the Italian refugees.

The newly formed Italian Labor Committee is composed of one representative of each local participating in it. Brother Antonini has been already selected as provisional president, and will call the first meeting as soon as election of delegates will be completed.

The meeting also passed a resolution pledging stern resistance against the devilish attempts of (a) Fascists to exploit the war feelings among the Italians and to attack those workers who have distinguished themselves in defense of democracy.

"I and a 2 and a 3 and a 4"—Union Figures Improve



CALISTHENICS are not only a lot of fun but our girls are discovering that a couple of hours a week raising the arms and bend-

ing the legs will do a lot toward converting the "imperfect 35" into the "perfect 14." Local 22 of fers its members a complete gym,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue. Gym starts at 5:45; swimming at 6:45.

... A WEEK IN CLEVELAND ...

By M. D. D.

"A little convention," someone dubbed that 4-day gathering of the General Executive Board, which took place in Cleveland during the first week of December, and when the final motion to adjourn was entertained by President Dubinsky a half hour before train time on Saturday night, December 7, he remarked with a tired smile:

"The biggest meeting we ever had for the volume of work and matters disposed of; a little convention, indeed."

We got to work promptly, ten o'clock on Monday, December 2, at the Hotel Hollenden.

The meeting started under unusual auspices—in, for the first time in years, the complete presence of the G.E.B. was present, in-

Assets and Dues: The treasuries of the Joint Boards and the local amount to \$2,150,000. The General Office has more than a million dollars. 167,000 members paid full 52 weeks of dues in the past year, an increase of 22,000 over the past year. The International Office alone collected \$1,170,000 in dues last year.

All told, there have taken place in the past 10 months 60 strikes, some large and some small—some of them lasted months. 22 agreements were signed with employers during this period without resorting to strikes, among them the agreement in the New York cloak industry, involving 20,000 people, agreements in the lingerie, neck wear and other branches of our trades.

In the past 6 months the Inter-

"chiseling" and attempts on the part of employers everywhere and the abolition of the NRA. Dues prophecies were being made last June, after that historic Supreme Court decision, that our International, along with other organizations would become materially weakened as a result of it. The fact, however, remains that the I.L.G.W.U. is stronger than ever and its membership has nobly responded to the call of the leaders to keep lines intact and to fight back every attack by the employers.

President Dubinsky also spoke in detail about the cotton garment industry and the enormous difficulties entailed in organizing activity in this branch of our trades. In connection with this he paid high praise to the work of several organizers

number of recalcitrant manufacturers of children's dresses; of the cloak designers' strike, which is coming to a close now; of Local 33, which has renewed its agreement in September; of Local 162, the dress drivers, and wound up by giving a sketchy review of the dress situation, the pending negotiations for the renewal of the collective contracts, and the excellent state of the dress organization, its efficiency and material and moral strength.

Indeed, there was hardly an activity, a single happening of importance in the life of the Union in the past half year, carried on by the United Joint Boards or locals or the General Office, that President Dubinsky failed to cover in his report, leaving, of course, a more detailed account of all these happenings to the individual reports of the vice-presidents during the remaining session of the meeting.

Early in the evening of that day, the cloak and dress workers of Cleveland met to listen to addresses of members of the General Executive Board at the large hall of the Public Auditorium. Among those who spoke were Vice-President Kreindler, Antonini, Pasetta, Nagler, Hochman, Perlmutter, Kaloway and President Dubinsky. The audience warmly applauded the address to the progress of the I.L.G.W.U. and received with gratification the pledge of the leaders of the Union to aid in completing organizing work in the Cleveland market.

The second day of the meeting was turned over to reports by vice-presidents outside the New York metropolitan district.

Vice-President Charles Kreindler told of conditions in Baltimore. He declared that Baltimore is no more that source of menacing competition it used to be, but that since the abolition of the NRA the workers have suffered considerably from chiseling practices by employers.

Especially in the miscellaneous and unorganized shops. The market has no silk dress firms except for three shops which work for New York jobs. Locals 4 and 106 are fine local unions, and the cotton garment local of several hundred is in good trim building up a strong organization. The Baltimore active members are doing some fine educational work.

Vice-President Salvatore Nifio, who was returning to New York after a long stay in Milwaukee, reported on the situation in the large silk cotton dress factory and in the two silk dress shops. Local 188 is maturing into a substantial union and they are carrying on fine educational activity in that city. For Boston, Vice-President Philip Kreindler described a poor work union in both cloak and dress trades, though the locals are in good shape. New non-union dress shops have come up since the NRA was done away with, where the girls employed at pressing machines of very sharp competition to the other union, dress shops. They have a

needle trades unions commit in New England which is quite active. Last June, after the NRA edict, they had carried through an impressive demonstration in Boston.

They are doing some fine missionary work in Boston in the cotton garment trade, visiting homes, distributing leaflets; work conditions in the cotton shops are bad and the workers are susceptible to educational union talk. On December 15, a general meeting in Boston is likely sound, the call for a general strike to organize the rest of the dress trade. The cloak trade in that city is 100 per cent organized.

Vice-President Hails reported on Chicago, covering recent dress agreement renewals. In the cloak industry, the smaller shops had for work last season while the larger plants were busy. There is no written agreement in the cloak trade, and the workers do not seem to feel its absence. The Chicago organization is responding well to the call for educational activity and has taken part in all I.L.G.W.U. work, including the "Honor Roll" fund drive. Hails spoke of the recently settled Batavia cloak shop strike, the strike against the Lipson Dress firm in Oberlin, and the aftermath of the cotton garment strike, as a result of which, he said, the Carson-Trite firm, which obstinately refused to settle, had practically given up its factory now, while the Marshall-Field concern, which renewed its agreement with the Union, has now doubled its working force.

The ladies' tailors local, the em-broiders' local, the pattern-makers' local, and the national market local are all in good working shape. The locals in Elgin, Watavia, Fort Wayne and Racine are in good condition. In Fort Wayne the agreement was renewed a short time ago, in Elgin the vice fight, now nine months old, is still being carried on, the workers displaying a marvelous, sacrificial spirit.

After Vice-President George Rieble reported in brief on the cloak trade with its minor and major problems in Philadelphia, Vice-President Israel Peinberg, who has represented for the past three years the I.L.G.W.U. on the West Coast, gave a detailed and graphic account of union activities in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Ore., both in the cloak and dress trade. (Practically the full contents of Vice-President Peinberg's report have appeared in "Justice" in the past few months.) He mentioned among other things the growing importance of the cotton garment industry in Los Angeles where about 8,000 people are employed in the cotton factories, and of the kiln-dried trade in San Francisco and Seattle, and the urgency of organizing these workers. He also spoke of the initiative taken by the I.L.G.W.U. on the Coast to organize a labor college.

Vice-President Wander, followed with an account of the work of the Out-Of-Town Department in the

Men and Women Who Guide Local 200



Officers and Executive Board Members of Local 200, Cleveland, Ohio; Second From Left, Middle Row, Standing Is: Albert Buckners, Business Agent; Fourth Is Harold Schultz, President.

cluding Vice-President Jacob Heller, who had been compelled by sickness to absent himself from board meetings for the past year and a half.

As customary, President Dubinsky left off with a long and exhaustive report "on the state of the Union." Our G.E.B. has heard his president officer deliver complete and detailed statements, but this time he excelled himself. He actually took up the entire day of Monday and presented to the Board as all-embracing a picture of the life and activity of the I.L.G.W.U., as they ever could have anticipated. It would, of course, be impossible to give in this rather brief review a re-statement of all that President Dubinsky discussed to the Board in his masterly talk. Let me, therefore, give here but a few of the highlights of his report:

215,000 members.

A treasury of \$1,150,000.

\$495,000 spent on strikes and organizing work in the past 10 months.

\$100,000 donated to various union labor and communal causes.

116 paid organizers.

21 directors and supervisors in the various departments.

These are but a few of the figures marshalled by President Dubinsky as he proceeded step by step in his report upon the activities of that vibrant and vital organization, our I.L.G.W.U. He spoke of the achievements of the Union in the various markets of the United States and Canada, of the efforts to organize the Puerto Rican garment workers and of the strikes conducted South, West, North and East.

Other outstanding facts in his report are as follows:

Membership: The International has today 216,000 members, an increase of 21,670 members since the last convention in Chicago, in June, 1934. It has 229 local unions and has added 14 new locals to its roster in the last 6 months.

national appended 22 new organizers, and 20 additional will be appointed shortly in order to aid the 106,000 New York dressmakers in strike preparations in January. In addition to organizers, the I.L.G.W.U. and its locals are employing 419 managers, assistant managers, secretaries and other officers, and 353 clerks, bookkeepers, accountants and office employees.

Assessments and Dues: The International has collected \$1,150,000 on the \$1 assessment and \$185,000 on the \$10 assessment. Both are not yet completed and additional collections still have to be made.

The International has paid off all its debts, among these one obligation of \$20,000 incurred during the early days of the economic depression.

Educational Activity: \$75,000 was spent this year for educational activity. The Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U. has 21 local directors and supervisors in addition to the educational activity, led by local organizers, and not counting lecturers and teachers who give courses and instruct in the various localities where such work is carried on. The I.L.G.W.U. has carried on an energetic anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi agitation and has collected money for the support of this movement. It has also launched a drive for an Honor Roll Fund to collect money for various institutions, including the Los Angeles Sanatorium and the building of a library on the grounds of that sanatorium in the name of the late President Schindler and Simeon, as authorized by the Chicago convention. \$20,000 has already been raised by various I.L.G.W.U. locals for that fund.

The I.L.G.W.U. after the NRA President Dubinsky pointed out in detail in his report that the International has shown consistent growth, both with regard to membership and organizational competence and activity, in the past six months despite the bad seasons

and vice-presidents who are especially engaged in that activity.

In addition to covering in a general way the markets outside New York—Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Canada, the Middle West, West Coast, Boston, the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department and Central Pennsylvania, President Dubinsky outlined to the members of the Board the new widespread work of the newly-formed Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Industries Department, which is managed by Vice-President Hetsberg. He covered also, in considerable detail, the New York situation—the cloak industry and its agreement renewal last Summer; the hosiery industry, with its problems inside and outside of the New York district; mentioning the recent transfer of 800 former Industrial Union members to Local 154, and the tendency to move shops out of town which is growing in that trade; the white goods and lingerie organization, Local 62, which has grown to be the third largest I.L.G.W.U. local in the past two years; Local 28, the blouse and skirt union, with more than 2,500 members, now placed under the direction of Vice-President Kreindler, after its manager, Max Moskowitz, had become

assistant manager of the Dress Joint Board in New York; Local 66, Bonnaz embroidery's organization, which renewed its agreement in the trade three months ago after a brief strike and gained large increases for its members, taking advantage of a very brisk embroidery season; Local 20, the raincoat workers, who are keeping up their organizing intact despite the old, derisive competition of the un-organized Boston market.

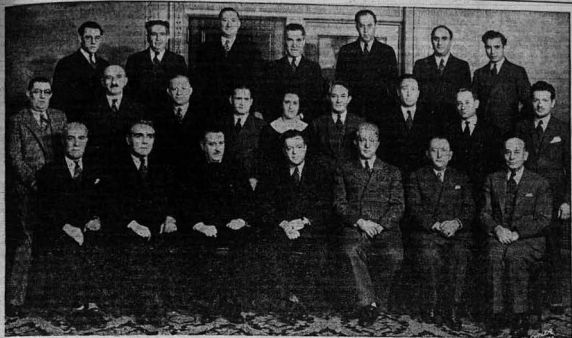
Of Local 60, the beltmakers, with a live active membership of 1,000; of Local 91, with its present knock-out to renew the agreement with the employers on advantageous terms, and the possibility of summer, one stage shop strikes against a

A Cutting-Room Corner in Cleveland



Grading in Cleveland's Largest Dress Factory, The Famous Dress Co.—Observe Roominess From This End.

THE FULL GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD



Standing Top Row—Left to Right: Nicholas Kirizman, Jacob J. Heller, Basilio Desi, Harry Greenberg, George Rubin, Charles Kreindler, Morris Rabin; Standing—Middle Row: Joseph Breslau, Israel Feinberg, Ab. W. Katovsky, Samuel Perlmutter, Rosa Pesatta, Elias Reiberman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Louis Levy, Philip Kramer; Seated: Salvatore Nimfo, David Hochman, Luigi Antonini, President David Dubinsky, Fred F. Umhay, Isidore Nagler, Harry Wander.

East. Among the high spots of Wander's report were the following items: There are 356 dress shops under his jurisdiction, all of them working for New York jobbers; only six new shops were added to his roster recently; the danger, in case of a dress strike in New York, would be not the moving of shops from New York into this zone but the possibility of a wholesale conversion of existing cotton shops into silk dress plants that would supply New York. He told of the tightly-knit organization functioning in his department, of the free response of the membership of the 34-odd locals to all I.L.O.W.U. activity and initiative and the mobilization of support to the prospective dress strike in New York should such a strike become unavoidable.

Vice-President Reiberg outlined in full the scope of his department's work. In the cotton industry, he accounted for 1,900 plants in Pennsylvania, New York, N. J., and Ill., and several cities in the Southwest and Northwest, employing about 36,000 workers. At least 11,000 more are employed on an ad-hoc basis, of which trade there are no less than 50 large factories in Central Pennsylvania alone. It is a large order, indeed, but the big and most important the I. L. O. W. U. has on its fighting calendar right now.

Vice-President Pesatta concluded the day's reporting on the recent action actively undertaken in Buffalo where she is now stationed. The Buffalo market has several large cotton dress factories; it is split work, she declared, but there is reason for hoping that a response will be created by intensive educational work along educational lines.

During the morning session on Tuesday, Alexander Fritz, one of the "great" cloak manufacturers of Cleveland and chairman of the National Recovery Board of the Coast and Bull Industry, appeared before the G.E.B. and asked for intensified support of the Recovery Label. He also invited the members of the G.E.B. to pay an inspection visit to his new factory, regarded as a model work plant in the entire industry.

3.

The third day of the G.E.B. meeting began by a report of Vice-President Greenberg, manager of Local 31, the children's dress organization of New York.

His union is in a very satisfactory state, though right now they are passing through a severe test, owing to complications growing out of agreement renewal parties with employers. Their demands have now been turned over to arbitration, by mutual agreement, but since only a part of the employers have agreed to do so it is quite likely that strikes would have to be called against a large number of individual firms. He also mentioned a number of manufacturers leaving town in search of cheap labor and non-union fields for their operations.

After Greenberg, Vice-President Julius Hochman reported in detail about the situation in the New York dress industry, the strike outlook in February, after agreement expiration, and the steps taken by the Dress Joint Board and its affiliated locals to meet the forthcoming emergency.

Among the most important demands which the Joint Board is planning to advance during the coming period with the employers are the following. Vice-President Hochman declared: Limitation of contractors, settlement of prices on jobbers' premises, the unit system of price fixing, a wage increase for all crafts, a thirty-hour week and work week for fathers. He stressed the popularity of the demand for contractor limitation among all dressmakers, especially in view of the fact that the workmen are being daily face to face with the reality that the industry has already become a 75 per cent jobber-contractor trade. Most of the impulses of the organization in recent times has been the outgrowth of efforts by manufacturers and jobbers in the cheaper lines not to comply with wage and earnings scales as prescribed in agreements.

Hochman revealed some features of the dress organization which brought out in sharp relief the magnitude of the New York dressmakers' Union. There are no less than 2,129 dress firms under the

control of the Joint Board, of whom there are 670 manufacturers and jobbers and the remainder are contractor units. The recent census of dress workers conducted by the Union disclosed 83,091 people, 76 per cent of whom are employed in contracting shops. Attempting to analyze the cause for the severity of slack conditions in the dress industry for the past several seasons, Brother Hochman broached the viewpoint that the dress industry, in common with other garment trades, has become overpopulated in the past few years. There are, for instance, he stated, 28 per cent more machines in the dress factories today than there actually in use even during the peak of seasons, and that 30,000 more workers than are at present required for the industry's needs can be put to work at any time. This reserve army, naturally, he suggested, acts as a heavy ballast on all employments in the shops and tends both to decrease the length of work seasons and to depress average earnings.

Despite the fact that 76 per cent of the workers employed in the dress shops are women, Vice-President Hochman asserted, the dress organization is in excellent trim as far as stability and morale are concerned. This has been, indeed, the miracle of recent dress industry history, he concluded.

Hochman was followed by First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 33, who added some of his own observations pertaining largely to the Italian dressmakers' organization which he is heading.

Local 33, Antonini declared, has got an lot of strength during these months. It has gone on performing its mission as the bulwark of strength for Italian-speaking dressmakers and workers of Italian extraction as in former years, growing in financial strength and accumulating experience in its efforts to achieve its aims. He spoke at length about the expanded importance of Local 33 as a cultural factor in the life of the great Italian community in New York, of its educational work, its fraternal activities, its meetings, social celebrations, dances, athletic work in many branches, a veritable

trade union empire of 40,000 members in itself.

Vice-President Charles Zimmerman added to the report on the dress organization by giving details of the astonishingly wide educational activity of his Local No. 22, the coherence and fighting mobility of its membership and its responsiveness to all events and trends in the labor movement. Vice-President Samuel Perlmutter, manager of the Cutters' Union, described in glowing terms the flourishing condition of the Dress Cutters' Division, composed largely of a younger element, which has been receiving special union training in the ranks of Local 16 since 1932 and which is under the direct management of Louis Rittberg, assistant manager of Local 15. Local 16, he mentioned, has also prepared a set of demands to be presented at the dress parties, and the dress cutters may be depended upon to give their unqualified support in every move that will be made by the central dress organization in the coming negotiations.

While the Board was receiving the report of the dress vice-presidents, a telegram was received from New York, announcing the death of former President Abr. Rosenberg. The Board rose and stood in honor of the memory of the deceased leader of the I.L.O.W.U. and voted to send a telegram of condolence to his family.

President Dubinsky at once appointed a committee to represent the International at the funeral of Brother Rosenberg, to consist of the following: M. J. Ashken, Louis Langner, Philip Kapp, Samuel Leffkowitz, Francis M. Cohen, Jacob Halperin, Rubin Zuckerman, Max Cohen, Eduardo Melikian, John Gelo, Charles Jacobson, Samuel Shore and Saul Metz.

During the morning session of the day, the G. E. B. also listened in absent talk by Adolph Gerner, a representative of the recently formed Committee for Industrial Organization under the leadership of several A. F. of L. unions. He told the Board that he was visiting Cleveland in connection with work for the committee, talking with automobile, rubber and other mass production industry workers.

During that same session, it was voted to postpone the convention of the I.L.O.W.U. from May, 1936, to May, 1937, and to submit this decision to all locals for approval.

An application of 1,500 members of the former Industrial Dressmakers' Union of Toronto for affiliation was turned over to the General Office with full power.

The day came to an end with a detailed report by Vice-President Katovsky on the situation in Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati and other towns in that district. (An article by Vice-President Katovsky on the same elsewhere in this issue, contains, in part, this report.)

The fourth day of the G. E. B. meeting was devoted to two hearings: one, relating to the Local 1-Local 17 controversy, and the other, to a sifting of opinion and testimony relating to an internal controversy in the Philadelphia dress organization.

Subject to a resolution adopted at the Chicago convention, a committee, of which Vice-President Breslau was chairman, recommended the amputation of Local 1 and Local 17 be carried out as of before January 1, 1936. The Chicago resolution called for such an amputation preferably by voluntary action, but in the event voluntary action failed, that such an amputation be carried out by authority of the G. E. B. In this event the recommendation provided for the transfer of all adult coat shops and of the workers employed by them, now controlled by Local 17, to Local 1. The recommendation of the committee was reached after numerous conferences between Local 1 and Local 17 leaders failed to reach a voluntary basis for merger.

Appearing for Local 1 at the meeting of the G. E. B. were Brothers Zuckerman, Steiner and Kaplan, while Brothers Stanekovich, Potinovich and Miss Ribstein spoke for the rector makers' local. The Local 1 spokesman declared: (Continued on next page)

G. E. B. Meeting a "Little Convention"

(Continued from preceding page)

manded the immediate compliance with the recommendation of the committee, while those who argued for Local 17 asked for the "preservation of the life of Local 17" and for the postponement of the entire matter until the next convention of the I.L.G.W.U.

The chief argument for both sides, however, was delivered the following day by Vice-President Heller for Local 17 and by Vice-President Levy for Local 1, and resulted in a clear-cut decision by the Board, which will be found among the G. E. B. decisions in a separate column in this issue.

In the Philadelphia dress organization, strife developed from two factions as a result of a decision in which the administration, headed by Vice-President Reisberg, which had been in office for several years, was displaced by a new set of officers with Samuel Otto at the head.

Charges and counter-charges were exchanged at the hearing which was attended by two groups from Philadelphia, each representing sharply divided opinions concerning administration and organizing activity in the Philadelphia market, with particular emphasis on the special interests of the cotton dressmakers, the silk dress makers and the pressers.

On this controversy the G. E. B. also adopted a decision the following day which appears in the list of decisions.

Reports from the Middle and Southwest of union activity, presented in writing by Meyer Perlstein, general organizer of the I.L.G.W.U., attracting, in particular, the strikes in St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City and the Twin Cities; an account of union activity in Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto, presented by Bernard Shane and Hyman A. Leiner, of campaigning in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois (outside of Chicago) by Abr. Plotkin, and an account of organizing in the South by Thomas Evans were read and approved at the meeting.

An invitation from the Union Health Center, to take part in the official opening of the new headquarters of the Union Health Center in New York City, was accepted by Pauline M. Newman and Dr. George M. Price, was read and accepted. The new headquarters are located at 375 Third Avenue, New York City, and the official opening was to take place on December 14.

A request by the Newark Cloak makers' Union, Local 21, to be permitted reaffiliation with the New York Cloak Joint Board, was turned over to President Dubinsky and the members of the New York Board. A request by Local 142 to include the demands of the flower workers and the ladies' neck wear workers in the general demands of the dress organization to their employers' associations was disposed of in a similar manner.

Before the meeting concluded, the G. E. B. decided to hold its next quarterly meeting at Los Angeles and San Francisco and to hold this meeting, if possible, in the month of March.

In the evening, the Cleveland Joint Board tendered the G. E. B. a banquet at the Hollenden Hotel, 600 people, including large delegations from Local 500 (Printz-Biederman) and I.L.G.W.U. locals in Ravenna, Connecticut and Toledo, were present. The entire labor movement of the city was represented.

Vice-President Abr. Katovsky acted as toastmaster. President Dubinsky and First Vice-President Laif Antoni spoke. Chairman Hochman of the Cleveland Joint Board presented a beautiful gold wrist watch to Vice-President

Katovsky on behalf of the local organization, in recognition of his splendid contribution to the Cleveland unions. In responding, Vice-President Katovsky thanked the Joint Board for its token of esteem and, in turn, presented a beautiful ring to President Dubinsky on behalf of the Cleveland Joint Board.

Among the first acts of Friday's session, the fifth day of the meeting, was a resolution to endorse the strike of the New York dressmakers and to place back of the demands of the New York dressmakers the full material and moral strength of the I.L.G.W.U.

The resolution also included a request to President Dubinsky to place himself at the head of the negotiations with the Dress Associations and to make every effort to obtain through peaceful negotiations the demands of the dressmakers. Should peaceful measures fail, however, a general strike would be the unavoidable alternative.

The resolution instructed the Dress Joint Board, the District Council and the Out-of-Town Delegates of the I.L.G.W.U. to prepare strike machinery while negotiations are on. The entire staff of the International, including organizers from all parts of the country, should be shifted to the strike area at the discretion of President Dubinsky.

Together with President Dubinsky, the conference committee of the dressmakers' union will be headed by Vice-Presidents Julius Hochman, Laif Antoni, Charles Zimmerman, Samuel Perlmuter and by Max Cohen, manager of Local 60.

An official declaration by the G. E. B. to the New York dressmakers will soon be published. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing and adopting a number of decisions, including one relating to a request by the Dress Pattern Makers' Union, Local 31, to be considered in the dress negotiations, which was referred to the General Office.

A request by the International Clothing Workers' Federation to President Dubinsky, to participate in an executive meeting of this Federation during July, 1936, was acted upon together with another request to take part in an International Labor Education Conference during the same period.

The decision of the Board was

favorable and, if circumstances permit, President Dubinsky will in all likelihood attend these conferences.

Vice-President Laif Antoni reported on the Italian Congress Against War and Fascism which he recently attended as a representative of the I.L.G.W.U. and of all the Italian trade unions in North America. During the morning session, the G. E. B. had the opportunity of listening to a report of absorbing interest on the underground revolutionary work now being conducted in several of the Nazi and Fascist dominated countries in Europe.

By far the busiest and the most dramatic session of the G. E. B. meeting was Saturday, December 7, the last day of the gathering. The morning was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the affiliation of the I.L.G.W.U. with the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which President Dubinsky became a member shortly after it was organized by L. M. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and John P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and the heads of several other international unions.

Discussion of this controversial subject took several hours, practically every member of the Board taking part in the exchange of opinion. Vice-President Wander proposed that the International withdraw from the Committee, fearing that affiliation with it might encourage oppositional or dual union activity in the A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents Heller, Perlmuter, Nagler, Feinberg and Resnaw supported Wander's proposal, while Vice-Presidents Hochman, Levi, Zimmerman and others opposed it.

President Dubinsky, who spoke in great earnestness, pleaded for a favorable vote for affiliation with the Committee with certain reservations: that the I.L.G.W.U. support the Committee "as long as it adheres to the purposes originally outlined by it."

The statement of the I.L.G.W.U. on the subject, which was finally carried by the Board, is printed in another column of this issue.

The afternoon of the final session was devoted to a discussion with various groups of needle trades employers, related to a proposed plan for legal labor safeguards, and the widely heralded Berry Coordination Conference.

power to President Dubinsky to gather with the New York Cloak Joint Board.

It was also voted to confer with Amalgamated Clothing Workers leaders concerning the transfer of shops where women's outer garments are being manufactured from the jurisdiction of either organization to where they properly belong—the control of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

The G. E. B. also decided to start an extensive campaign in the cotton garment industry for the purpose of uniting the workers in that industry and raising their standards of employment. It was voted to appropriate half a million dollars to this campaign, to select strategic points of the industry from which to concentrate this drive, and to call within the next four weeks a conference of representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. in the various cotton garment centers for the purpose of working out detailed plans for such a nation-wide campaign.

A number of similar decisions affecting the workers in the knitepoods, underwear, corset and brassiere, children's dress and other miscellaneous trades, were adopted.

A continuation of strikes in Dallas, Decatur, Harrisburg, South Norwalk, Conn., and Plainfield, South River and Newark, N. J. was voted, and the G. E. B. pledged to stand back of these strikes until they are successfully concluded.

Among the final acts of the meeting was a vote of endorsement of a general strike in the Boston dress and skirt industry which, in all likelihood, will be called very shortly. Other decisions will be found listed elsewhere in a special column.

It was a tired but happy group which finally left the executive room at the Hotel Hollenden on Saturday evening, with but an hour left for packing their belongings and departing for their various destinations. Most of the G. E. B. members left for New York, while others went West and still another group, including President Dubinsky, Vice-Presidents Nagler, Levy, Hochman and Zimmerman, and Executive Secretary Umley, left for Washington to take part in a conference with various groups of needle trades employers, related to a proposed plan for legal labor safeguards, and the widely heralded Berry Coordination Conference.

Along The South and Mid-West Front

By Meyer Perlstein
General Organizer

In St. Louis

Dress Line

The agreement in the St. Louis silk industry expired in September, but up to this hour we have not reached a renewal. The employers insist on 40 hours which we, naturally, cannot consider.

Chances are it will take a few more weeks to conclude the contract. There are several obstacles we will have to hurdle but we expect to come through with it, nevertheless.

The Forest City strike, as you know, was brought to an end a few days ago. What was accomplished by it is an opportunity to be grasping the shop. It happens to be one of the largest shops in the country. The settlement also gives the Union a stronger standing in the local market.

We are at an understanding, after a long negotiation and hard ships, with the Ely-Walker firm, involving some 250 workers in two shops in St. Louis.

We are making a union drive in the underwear shops of this city, and a number of people from different cities have already joined the Union. I believe there is a good opportunity to establish relations with a number of employers in the underwear and the cotton shops and win collective bargaining for the workers.

In the small towns around St. Louis, we are now expanding our activity all along the line.

We are at present active in Alton, Shelbyville, and Assumption, Ill., the three towns where the C-Ed Frocks Co. has shops. We have filed charges against this firm with the National Labor Relations Board in St. Louis.

We are also active in Millard and Sparta, Ill., and in Troy, Mo., where a large underwear firm, Wolf-Katler, is operating. They also have a shop in St. Louis. The head of this firm is chairman of the United Charities of St. Louis, but conditions in his shops are substantially bad and the people are fighting the union, is most unscrupulous.

On the whole, the cloak locals in St. Louis and the dress locals are in good shape. Their ranks are solid and they have more confidence than ever in their organizations.

In Kansas

City

In Kansas City, we reached an agreement with the union shops, retaining all conditions which existed there before the war.

Regarding the clothing shops in the cloak trade business as strong as ever but we are meeting with strong opposition.

In the cotton garment shops, the work hours were substantially lengthened since the days of the NIA; in the non-cotton cloak shops they are paying the scale wages to a number of workers but the rates of a great many others have been substantially reduced. The company unions in these shops are being supervised by the Albany Detective Agency of St. Louis, who organized a careful spy system making it impossible for anyone to lift a head in the shops.

Last Fall, we conducted a publicity campaign against one of these non-union firms, Stern-Schuman-Prins, with telling effects. We are continuing this campaign with the hope that we shall eventually cause a break in the ranks of this company union.

A Model "Operating" Room At Printz-Biederman's



The "Finest Shop in the Middle West." Where, Strange Enough for New York Eyes, Women Are Doing Fine Operating Work—All of Them Members of Local 200, Cleveland, O.

LOCAL 102

Sports in Review

By Milt Spiro

'91's Triumph Over Local 62

The basketball tournament went into its second week with a double header at Brynmawr High School. Saturday evening, November 30, displayed an unusually good work, combining superb floor work, deadly shooting, and a strong defense on the part of Local 91's. Although soundly thrashed, Local 62 never gave up trying and the kids deserve a bit of credit for the fight they put up against such odds, against what is potentially the strongest five in New York. Maam of Local 91 was outstanding, scoring 24 points, and Rose Walsky was a tower of strength for the white goods workers.

Strong team has come a long way since their last game, and should prove a tough team to beat in all forthcoming games.

The games took place at Brynmawr High School, East 15th Street, on Saturday evening, December 7.

Soccer Booths and Bouncers

Our Soccer League finally got under way at Starlight Park, Saturday afternoon, December 7, with a double header.

In the opener, Local 10 scored an unlooked for victory over Local 1, cloak operators, in a hard-fought game which was played under adverse weather conditions.

Local 69's strong eleven was held to a 1-0 victory in the final contest by a new entrant, Local 145, Mt. Vernon. This upstart team has already served a lot of credit for being able

to American Football Club, around whom the local team is built.

I am being excited in the International Buzogone, Dec. 14, when Local 10 goes against Local 102 at Brynmawr. Woe is me! Don't miss this one, you basketball fans!

Scraplet little ball player in the International is little Jackie Infeld, topbush from Local 48. He has the fastest feet in the game, and his fight with a good game of ball at all times.

Flash! Local 102 is going to Philadelphia, Friday evening, December 12, to tackle Local 11, colors. Sam Berger promised the team rest things should they come out on top against the twofold conquerors of Local 10, New York champions.

Out-of-Town Sports News

Telegram sent to David Imbelsky, "Advice in which union shop, basketball uniforms are made."

EWANS. — Workers here are valuing us everywhere.

"102" Crew In Search of Champ Honors



The Cloak and Dress Drivers' Basketballers Are Ready to Go To The Top.

Knit Goods Five Downs Local 22

In its first basketball attempt, Louis Nelson's Knit Goods' Union outfit thrashed their friendly rivals, Local 22 dressmakers, coming out on top by a count of 30 to 13. The Knit Goods team got off to a commanding 13 to 0 lead in the first quarter which seemed to spur the dressmakers on to better efforts and they managed to score a total of 13 points for the rest of the game while holding their opponents to check for a measly 7 points.

President Dibinsky, Louis Nelson, Vice President Rose, Penista and Charles Zimmerman and Louis Schaffer were interested spectators at the games.

Local 89 Takes Basketball Spotlight

In a double header involving all of Local 89's basketball teams, and with First Vice-President Antonini leading up the first ball, the men's team bowed to Local 60, dress pressers, by a score of 33 to 13. Considering that this was the Italian Dressmakers' first attempt at basketball, and they were pitted against an organization with two years' experience behind them, they did not fare badly at all.

Local 60's ball tossers showed a surprisingly strong team and will have a lot to say before a league champion is decided upon.

In the girls' game, Local 89, Bronx, humbled Di Nola's Williamsburg by a score of 24 to 5. The

to put a formidable team on the field, and they have wonderful possibilities looking from the talk being circulated by the soccer fans. Manager Reitz thinks his boys will do lots better with a few more games under their belts.

Local 22 is about ready to put a soccer team on the field. Practices are held every Saturday at Starlight Park at 10:30 a.m. The manager is still looking for more talent so you soccer players of Local 22 come out for your team.

After The Ball

On December 8 the Basketball League went on record as voting against the American Olympic Games in Germany. A telegram was dispatched to the A.O.U. immediately after the meeting.

We have two track personalities in the basketball tournament, and both are high jumpers incidentally. "Whiskey" Krause jumps center for the knit goods five, and "Gondola" Lyman does likewise for Local 102. Lyman was dubbed "Gondola" because of the size 14 shoes adorning his feet. Both men jump consistently well over 6 feet, and will be heard from this coming spring in the metropolitan track field.

The Hungarians dominate Local 1's soccer team. They have five men performing for the national team, played for the professional Hungarian

Philadelphia

Letter sent to "Justice" by Local 11, colors: "Uncrewed champions have new victories."

The uncrewed basketball champs of the International, Cutters' Local 11, Phila., by virtue of a successful season last year and a clean-cut double victory over the team of Local 10, have reorganized the basketball team for the 1935-36 campaign.

The squad is rapidly approaching a form which will enable them to retain their "uncrewed championship" title and, better still, capture the coveted title of "crewed basketball champs of the International" in any local to play at home or away.

Pasalis, N. J.

Dear Editor:

In glancing over your monthly paper I notice that the L.L.W.U. has quite a few basketball teams who are looking for games with out-of-town teams.

We of Local 138, A.C.W.A. have organized a team and would like nothing better than to meet on a court some of the size 14 shoe adorning his feet. But not lost, Frank Libby's team of Pasalis.

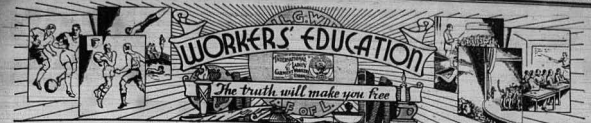
PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT
AND STUDY WITH THE
UNION
Join Your Classes

the FORTNIGHT

By ARTURO GIOVANNETTI

A Sermon for Christmas

- Let the defendant stand up. Do you believe in God?
- I do.
- Well, then, keep in mind that He sees and hears you, and tell the truth.
- I shall do so.
- Very well. You are, then, charged with various crimes; in fact, you have violated almost all the laws. First of all, you are charged with desertion from the army. Is that true?
- It is true.
- Oh yes? And what have you to say in your defense?
- Only this: it is written "Thou shalt not kill!" and for all I know the army serves no other purpose but killing.
- It is not true. The army's purpose is to defend the country from its enemies.
- It is also written "Love thine enemies."
- This applies to the individuals, not to the nations. You forget that the Scriptures state that all powers and rules come from God?
- The Scriptures also declare that it is better to be obeyed than man.
- Let us proceed. You are also accused of having stolen some bread.
- I have not stolen it; I just took some bread because I was hungry and I had no money to buy it.
- And don't you call this stealing? And isn't it written also "Thou shalt not steal?"
- Yes, but the thief is not the one who takes a loaf he needs, but rather the one who having two loaves of which he can eat only one does not give the other to a hungry man.
- A fine theory, indeed! If it were adopted no one would save, and no one would have anything to eat tomorrow.
- On the contrary, everybody would eat today.
- And give us, then, to tomorrow?
- Tomorrow is another day. Bakers will always bake.
- At any rate, you don't want to work, that's why you want things for nothing. If you worked you'd have money to buy your own bread.
- Yes, here I quite agree with you.
- Why don't you work, then? You seem healthy and strong enough.
- It's because my boss has fired me.
- He must have had a good reason.
- Oh yes, he had an excellent one. You see, there are only one hundred people who buy bread from him and he has compelled my fellow worker to bake one hundred loaves instead of fifty as we both did before.
- That's not a good reason. Why don't you do likewise? What one can do another can do also.
- Because then my master would have two hundred loaves and would be compelled to give the other hundred away, which he does not want to do.
- Naturally. He does not want to encourage begging.
- It isn't for that; it is because he wants to save my salary and keep up the price of bread.
- You have sinned against the goodness of human nature.
- No, I have reclaimed the right to equality and the right to live without anybody's condemnation.
- But you have broken the law by stealing.
- I have reconquered justice by re-establishing a peaceful balance between a hungry man and a satiated one.
- Justice means judgment, judgment implies a judge. Where and who was the judge in your case?
- In my stomach. It was hunger.
- Hunger, my friend, is a mean adviser.
- No, sir, for it always points out to us how to eat.
- Then you make no distinction as to means and methods? You care nothing for morality and the law?
- Oh yes, I do a lot. Morality, the daughter of religion, as every priest says, tells me that I have no right to kill myself, and as to the law, well, it considers suicide a crime.
- What has this got to do with it?
- Very much. If, for instance, a gas jet is open and I, being able to shut it off, do not do so and allow myself to die of asphyxiation, am I not morally and legally guilty of suicide?
- Certainly.
- Well, then, why shouldn't I be equally guilty if, having access to a loaf of bread, I do not seek and eat it and allow myself to die of starvation?
- I cannot accept this sophism. You knew that the bread was not your own.
- Pardon me, but do you mean then that a man has the right to kill himself only with means and instruments that he owns and accords to certain rules of propriety? Didn't the Master tell himself to another man's wheat, and on a Sabbath day to boot, when his apostles were hungry? And isn't it a sin to die in the midst of plenty merely to obey a rule or a superstition? If a third-man man falls into another man's pond has he no right to drink and must he allow himself to die?
- That will do! I realize that despite your gilt tongue you know something about the law. You are therefore found guilty of larceny and sentenced to six months in jail. I am sorry I cannot give you a heavier sentence as this seems to be your first offense. Have you anything further to say before I commit you to the sheriff?
- Only this, your Honor, that for having taken a piece of bread that was not my own you sentence me to eat many hundred more law is the quintessence of logic and common sense.
- Keep quiet, or I shall give you a year for contempt.
- I speak no more. I do not want to run the risk of getting free bread for the rest of my life.



Culture With a Kick

There was not room in the summary given in the last issue of "Justice" to detail the educational meetings which are such a prominent and regular part of our service to locals. Locals such as 31, 149, 153, Scranton and district, Bontion, Plainfield and other towns in N. J., Long Island and upstate New York have received interesting talks and lectures. Locals which do not have a complete educational program have had educational speakers at their meetings and their members have been invited to our social and educational centers.

Such meetings are the best breakers for educational work and can be combined with business meetings in the smaller locals. Go Claessens, Henry Jager, S. Romualdi, Arturo Giovannitti, Frank Crosswath and Dr. Hoffman, with the help of members of the Educational Department staff, are reliable mental storm troopers for this service. By the way, if your local has not yet tried an educational meeting, try not give us a ring.

Pennsylvania

The I.L.G.W.U. members of the Scranton and district locals turned out in full force in the Y.W.C.A. Auditorium at Scranton on Saturday evening, November 9. In addition to representatives of the International, speeches were given by Brother Devine, president of the Central Labor Union, and Brother John Davies of the United Mine Workers' Union. The officers of the district were installed by Brother Heisberg. There came dancing and a good time was had by all. Preparations are being made to start classes in order to familiarize the younger members with the history of the International and its present organizational setup. The girls at Scranton and neighboring towns are prepared to go places. When the posters of the Educational Department were shown, two of the girls begged the "banana" poem because they wish to hang it in their shop near a couple of girls who foolishly tried to work over time. They wish to remind their pitioria of the necessity of "sticking to the union bunch" (in

identally a picture of this autumn poster displayed by one of our good-looking effie girls has been reprinted in a dozen labor papers with complimentary remarks about the I.L.G.W.U. educational activity. We have copies of the actual poster which will look well in your local office and meeting room if you will send us a postal card.) We are planning week-end institutes to assist in the organization campaign in the Keystone State.

Henry Jager now teaches a weekly class in Elementary Economics at Alburtus on Tuesdays. Three other classes (History of the Labor Movement, Current Events, Labor Dramatics) have been started by the Committee for Workers' Education in which the Allestree I.L.G.W.U. Local plays a prominent part. Jager also conducts shop meetings while he is in Allestree. Leo Bervall continues to carry on the class at Reading.

On Thanksgiving Eve the Educational Committee of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board ran a very successful rally. The movie, "Marching On," and one of Walt Disney's best shorts were shown and after short speeches, a vaudeville number was given by Conrad Blitzer. Then a capacity audience took to dancing. Already plans are run monthly and some 60 people have been attending. On Saturday afternoon there is gymnastics and swimming for the men and this is followed by Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law. At the moment there are 15 members participating and the group expects to grow. Registrations are being completed for an additional class in Public Speaking, two English classes and one Economics class. In addition, there is in formation a gym class for women and a dramatics and a choral group.

New Jersey

Passaic River, in addition to its excellent mimeographed journal and its classes, now has a class working on its very own puppet play and making their own wooden actors. Alvin Silver started the Economics group there on December 3 with "The Workers as Buyers." In the Passaic class, Brother Israel Horowitz is drawing upon his broad and valuable experience to teach a large class of 36-40 students the ABC of Trade Unionism. We hope to make his talks available to other such beginners soon. Brother Horowitz urges his students to read the five I.L.G.W.U. pamphlets.

Georgia

We got very interesting reports from Atlanta. Brother Jacobs who, with Mrs. Artie White, is in charge there says, "The Wednesday night on Parliamentary Law and Labor Problems are growing larger and we now have some 50 or more attending, including members from other unions. If it continues to grow we may need a larger room in addition to 'You and Your Union' we are using some material from 'How to Conduct a Union Meeting'." In the singing and dramatics group the Milliners and I.L.G.W.U. are engaged in fierce competition to see which has more members present. We are also learning new songs and will in

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Supervisor
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

time have an extensive repertoire. There are stirring reports of the torchlight parade on December 4 to over 300 interested listeners. Not content with developing successful classes and demonstrations in Atlanta, Brother Evans and Brother Jacobs have gone over the border into Tennessee and are persuading the new local at Jellison, Tenn., to join the educational parade.

Maryland

Baltimore is still carrying on in a very successful way with open forums, attended by over 15 union members. Frank Crosswath lectured on "The Need for a Labor Party" at the forum on December 4 to over 100 interested listeners. Tom Tippet, the author of "Horse Shoe Bottoms," is giving some of the talks at the forums and also at the Economics class, and will read his striking play, "Mill Shadows," Mondays and Fridays are the big days for workers' education in Baltimore. Bowling and gym are followed by singing and swimming. The trade union class (with 24 students) meets on Monday; on Friday come the Economics class (12 members) and the open forum. Thursday evening is devoted to rehearsals for a labor play. A class for the cloakmakers is in formation to deal with the workers in American history. Four afternoon sessions on the principles of trade unionism were run for the raincoat makers when they were on strike. Classes in English and Current Events are in formation. As soon as contest is being run on "Why belong to a Union," with book prizes for the winners.

Mixed American

Boston has adorned its new quarters with our posters and has a dramatic group engaged in rehearsing for production January the play, "Strike Back," which deals with what the workers did when their wages were cut out the third time, Milwaukee, whose director's picture appeared in this space, is still carrying a big program and still assisting Racine. The Milwaukee "Emancipator," No. 3, still maintains its lively appeal. St. Louis has tabulated its registrations and boasts several classes in its attractive mimeographed journal. A deluge hit the town the night "Marching On" was shown and the big rally did not come up to expectations. Kansas City also used the I.L.G.W.U. talks. We are expecting further details from this city and also from Houston, Texas, and Minneapolis, Minn., where educational directors are now on the job. Mrs. M. J. Miller at Houston is roundly receiving events and public speaking in an open forum. Choral singing, labor dramatics, swimming, hikes and a presentation of the movie "Marching On," are also on the program.

Canada

Toronto has got off to a flying start with a program of English, Current Events, Physical Culture (for men and women), Trade Union History and a Choral group. J. L. Cohen is acting as director of this promising program.

A Course to Train Leaders

This course will be short on theory and long on practice. Other courses have covered in detail the history of the International and the economics of the garment industry. This one will deal with trade union structure, tactics and administration, the running of meetings, demonstrations and strikes, the methods of publicity, of negotiations of agreements and their enforcement, of keeping trade union accounts, and the other day-to-day problems which face active members.

Teachers and speakers have been selected on the basis of their experience in special fields. In order to secure continuity and build up one picture out of the various phases, Mark Starr will be in general charge of the course. The class members will be in the main, be shop chairmen and shop chair-ladies, local officers and representatives and active union members who wish to qualify for effective union service.

In order to cover the field, two sessions weekly will be necessary. Mondays and Fridays, 6-8 p.m. (with Saturday morning as a possible alternative to Monday evening) are suggested. There will be less time for questions and discussion.

Organizing in New Fields—A symposium including summaries of questionnaires to organizers in outlying fields. The Runaway-shop problem. Organizing in small towns—meeting anti-union arguments, door-to-door canvassing, under-cover work, securing contacts. Problems presented by special groupings—sex, racial, religious, etc.

Strikes—When and when not to strike; preparatory work; conduct of the strike. Strike Publicity. Strike Relief.

Keeping Within the Law—Picketing rights, injunctions, what to do when arrested.

Negotiating and Entering Agreements—

Problems and Duties of (1) Shop Chairman; (2) Business Agents; (3) Union Managers.

Running Trade Union Meetings—Parliamentary procedure. Arranging for speakers, running demonstrations, conventions, etc.

Union Finance—Keeping local accounts. How the International is financed.

Problems of a Labor Editor—Local Union Publications. Voluntary Codes and the Trade Union Label.

Delegates of the National Labor Relations Board under the Wagner-Connelly Bill.

Social Insurance and Workers' Health Activities.

Trade Union Education.

Write for details of speakers and dates if you wish to join.

The First Will Not Be Last

Local 1, the oldest local of the I.L.G.W.U. (like Washington, who married a widow) could not be first in everything and for a while it lagged in educational activity. It is now making a strong effort to catch up with the cultural and recreational activities of the other international locals. The big crowd on November 21 at Webster Hall to celebrate the opening of the educational season and its enthusiastic reception of the program given by the Educational Department were a good start.

Already its Education Committee has succeeded in organizing a promising Mandem Group that will rehearse on Wednesday evenings, under L. Paparelli's direction; a Choral Group (in addition to being members of the general chorus) which will have special rehearsals in Jewish songs on Mondays, under Sam Weiser; and they are also on the way to organize a Dramatic Group. On the athletic field, they have a formidable soccer team. There are four study classes in Labor Problems (on Mondays, 5:30-7 P.M. under Dr. Hoffman editor of "Herbertshire"), English (2 on Wednesdays, 5:30-7 P.M.), and health problems. This latter started Saturday, December 14, 11 A.M. to 12 M., with a series of discussions led by Dr. Chabodai on "The Worker and His Health." All classes are held at 66 W. 21st St. A great deal of credit is due to Brother Stanner, who heads the Committee.

If other locals would emulate the oldest brother of the International family, we shall soon increase our present 275 groups to 200 set as our goal.

Has your local named its students for the Brookwood Institute Dec. 27-29? Hurry, or you will be too late.



Jesse Lane
Knightswood—N. Y.—
Educational Director



Mrs. Moira Compera,
Knightswood, Local 158,
Educational Leader

...In the "Little International"...

Westchester Co. Dressmakers Stage Annual Affairs

Over 1,000 Join Dance in Yonkers-Charladies Get-Together in New Rochelle

Two happy events marked the beginning of the third year of the life of the Westchester County Dressmakers. Local 143, Mount Vernon, N. Y. The first was the annual dance which was held on Thanksgiving Eve in Yonkers, N. Y.; the second was the annual get-together of chairladies and executive board members, which took place on Friday night, December 6, in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Over one thousand people participated at the dance, which was held at the Waverly Terrace, and lasted until the early hours of the morning. Everybody had a wonderful time, including the large number of guests representing other locals of the Out-of-Town Department, the Educational Department and the General Office of the Union. Vice-President Harry Wander was among the guests.

Charladies Speak in New Rochelle

The get-together of officers, chairladies and executive board members took place at the Main Grill, in Main Street, New Rochelle, and was marked an innovation in such affairs—only chairladies took part in the speaking program. The talk occasioned a discussion of conditions existing in the shops and to assure the officers of the workers' firm determination to give the employers the battle of their life in case negotiations for the renewal of the agreement should lead to a strike.

Among those who spoke were, Mary Trevelick, chairlady of Yonkers Dress; Sadie Basile, of the Pommy Dress; Mary Harcel, of the Melvin Dress; of White Plains; Mary, the chairlady of Kew-Forest and Son, entertained the guests with popular melodies, for which she was rewarded with generous applause.

Anthony Richard, chairman of the Executive Board, introduced the manager of the local, Brother Louis Reiff, as toastmaster. Vice-President Harry Wander sent a telegram of congratulations. The Out-of-Town staff, however, was well represented by Brothers William Aitman, Jack Grossman and Abe Stum.

Paterson Local Gets Ready for Second Annual Celebration

A dance and celebration will mark the second anniversary of the Paterson Local, No. 164, of the I.L.O.W.U.

It will be held on December 21 at one of the largest and finest ballrooms in Paterson, the Temple Emanuel Ballroom, at Broadway and 32d St., and if advance indications are reliable a record attendance is expected. The executive board of the local has decided that in order to preserve the true spirit of celebration the members will be admitted free and only outside guests charged an admission of 40 cents. They have also extended an invitation to all their fellow-workers in the shops who are not members of the Union to attend free of charge, making it a grand opportunity for the real get-together outside of the shop.

Westchester Co. Girls Have An Annual Party



Dress Charladies From Mt. Vernon to the Peekskill Line Gathered on December 6 at New Rochelle to Have Their Annual Party—Did They Have a Good Time? Don't ask.

Newark Cotton Dressmakers Organizing

Since the partial settlement of the Newark, N. J., cotton dressmakers' strike, the Union has opened an office in that city at 24 Park Place. It will be known as the headquarters of the new cotton and children's dressmakers' local, which is rapidly taking shape. Due to a very slow season, many of the former strikers are still out of work; yet nearly 1,000 of them are full-fledged members already, and as soon as the rest of the shops start operating, 500 more are expected to enroll.

Newark has already been chosen by the Out-of-Town Department as the starting point for an organization campaign in the current and brasserie industry. A survey of the trade is being conducted at present.

Praises Deserving Fighters

To thank publicly all those who have cooperated to bring to a proper conclusion the Newark cotton strike, Vice-President Harry Wander has issued the following statement: "I want to thank officially Local 10 and Brother Falkman, Local 91 and its manager, Harry Greenberg, for their cooperation. I want to express my appreciation to our organizer, Sadie Reich, as it was she who bore the brunt of the struggle prior to the strike and subsequently when the strike was on. I also wish to express my appreciation to Organizers Alma Kala, Ann Gould, Peter Detlevson, Eric Ross, Frances Vengen, and to all others who worked hard and made that strike a success."

Strikers Picket Dress Shop in Hartford, Conn.

Since November 23, the workers of the Hartford Procks, in Hartford, Conn., have been picketing their shop which was declared on strike. The owner, Mr. Frank Rametta, had violated his agreement with the Union. Later, he had gone to the extent of refusing to deal with the Union representatives, and when called to task by the Connecticut Contractors' Association, refused from it.

It appeared clear, then, that Mr. Rametta had made up his mind to break with the Union. The Out-of-Town Department, which until then, had been very patient with Mr. Rametta, declared his shop on strike and established picket lines around it. Businessmen, Arthur Lowersohn, under the direction of

State Organizer Bernard Shub, is in charge of the strike, which has aroused a great deal of interest among the dressmakers of that city.

More Back Pay

According to a report submitted by Vice-President Harry Wander at the last G. E. R. meeting, \$13,522 has been paid out in the last six months, to "out-of-town" dressmakers for underpayment and back pay. Of this amount, \$12,551 was collected through the Joint Board from jobbers, and \$1,071 through the Out-of-Town office directly from contractors.

Two more offices have been recently opened by the dress division of the "Out-of-Town": one in Long Island, and another in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cotton Dress Campaign Spreads To Elizabeth, N. J.

Strike Hits Two Shops—Third Opens Negotiations

The organization campaign among New Jersey cotton and children's dressmakers, conducted under the auspices of the Out-of-Town Department, has spread to Elizabeth, where for quite some time our organizers have been doing preliminary work.

On November 26, a strike was declared against the Prim Dress, located in East Jersey Street, employing about 100 workers, and the Broadway Sportswear, 250 Broadway, employing about 50 workers. Production in these shops is at a standstill, picketing is going on daily, and the workers have no doubt as to the outcome of the strike. Both firms are contractors for Levy & Saks, New York jobbers.

On December 2, a strike was also declared against the Royal Miter, of Route 1, N. J., employing about 150 workers. This firm, which owns another shop in Scranton, Pa., and operates there, under a union agreement, sent a telegram, as soon as the strike was declared, to President Dubinsky, then meeting with the General Executive Board in Cleveland, stating its readiness to open negotiations for a union settlement and asking at the same time that their workers be instructed to resume work in view of the fact that negotiations could not begin immediately, due to the absence of union leaders from New York, the request was granted. Negotiations for a settlement are now going on between Vice-President Harry Wander and the firm.

UNIONS-ON-THE-LEASH

Did you ever see a "dog on a leash"? For all its barking, it must go only where its master wills. It cannot choose its way. Company unions are unions on the leash.

UNION CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

Inaugurating A Series of Word Puzzles With a Trade Union Slant By Helen C. Norton



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Horizontal</p> <p>1. E. Foreman, I. O. W. U. president
10. "One ——— is was"
11. But the fight's just begun"
12. To fit out
13. To register nurse
14. Quitt
15. Sweet substance
16. Form of "a"
17. Type measurements
18. Musical note
19. Compass point
20. To lift in
21. Lumps of butter
22. Cutting implement
23. Nothing but
24. Ocean
25. Turf
26. South Carolina
27. John —, former Union secretary
28. 80M indicating superiority
41. Make of car
42. Ten
43. Tense
44. To aid
45. To aid
46. Every
47. Workers' organization
48. To hunt</p> | <p>Vertical</p> <p>1. His first name
2. Right
3. Animal
4. Slender
5. Snaky (ph.)
6. Planet
7. To fit out
8. Floor covering
9. A very tall person
10. Taken territory
11. To hunt
12. Pertaining to air travel
13. Monkey
14. Editor
15. Exploit
16. Like
17. He was a ——— maker
18. Boy friend
19. Doctor
20. Yes
21. Center of an ear of corn (ph.)
22. Wrongdoing
43. Thru
44. To observe
45. Therefore</p> |
|--|---|

Puzzle Contributions From Our Readers Will Be Cordially Accepted—Answers Will Be Printed In Each Issue.

Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmuter, V.P.
Manager, Local 10

A Variety of Cases Shows Local 10 Control

Firm Forced To

Devenstein & Ricard, 154 School Street, Yonkers, on investigation by the office of Local 10, brought out that they were doing their own cutting and did not employ a cutter. A complaint was filed and we succeeded in collecting a fine of \$75 for this violation as well as placing Cutter David Bellowitz to work in this shop.

Saturday Fine and Back Pay

Morris Ekekeani, No. 12314, cutter for the Sunshine Sportwear, 225 West 25th Street, was found working in this shop at 10 A.M. on Saturday. A fine of \$75 was collected from the firm for this violation and the cutter was summoned to the Executive Board. During the investigation it was found that Ekekeani was working at the rate of \$40 per week instead of the scale of \$45. A complaint was then filed to that effect and the office collected \$70 in back pay from the firm.

Violators Finally Approached

Information had reached the office of the local that the two cutters of the shop of Donna Sport wear, namely, Morris Barry, No. 12992, and George P. Caramanor, No. 5634, were working illegally. We went to the shop to investigate to watch this shop and after having kept watch for several weeks they finally succeeded in finding three men working at the cutting table at 5:30 P.M. on Thursday, October 10. A complaint was immediately made and a great deal of hardship before they were finally admitted to the shop.

Upon questioning one of the men found at the table, the latter admitted that he is a member of the firm. A fine of \$250 was thereupon imposed on the firm and collected. The two cutters in question, Morris Barry and Geo. P. Caramanor, were summoned to our Executive Board, where they stated they had gone out of the shop at 5 P.M. that evening and returned at 8 P.M. with the intention of cutting out a special lot. They were both fined by the Executive Board.

Increase Obtained For Cutters

The office requested an increase in wages for the cutters employed in the shop of Louis Rosen, 240 West 35th Street, which employs nine cutters at the full scale of wages. The firm refused to grant an increase and the shop was stopped off from work for a half day. The firm then agreed to grant an increase of \$3 each to the nine cutters. The office, however, would not permit them to return to work unless they were paid for the half day they were out. The firm consented to pay them for the half day and the cutters then returned to work.

Back Pay Collection of \$250.00

Upon an investigation made in the shop of Max Heit, 496-7th Avenue, it was found that cutter Harry Cohen, No. 1061, had received his wages by \$250; that he

was receiving \$37.50, while, holding a working card for \$45.00, the wage he should have been receiving. A complaint was filed and we succeeded in collecting the sum of \$250 in back pay from the firm. The cutter was subsequently summoned to the Executive Board and a fine was levied upon him.

Back Pay Collection of \$600

Another case of cutters found working below the scale was that of the Martin Procks, 491-7th Avenue. Three cutters of this shop, namely, Joe Ilrino, Tony Delavandro and Sam Saline, were found to be working below the scale of wages. They took out working cards calling for \$45 but were receiving only \$35 per week.

Upon obtaining this information the office filed a complaint, and succeeded in collecting \$600 in back pay from this firm. The cutters in this case were summoned before the Executive Board and fined \$20 each on the charge of working below the scale of wages. At the Executive Board meeting they stated that they were working for this firm for a number of years past and that the firm originally promised to pay them \$45. They took this for granted and did not complain to the office, but when they were called to a meeting in the office they admitted the fact.

Still another shop in which the cutter was found to be working below the scale of wages is that of the Arlon Dress, 491-7th Avenue. When Business Agent Max Goldberg visited this shop on a complaint and investigated the books of this firm he learned that Cutter Sol Meis was receiving only \$40 per week, which is below the scale of wages.

A complaint was immediately filed against the firm and the sum of \$75 was collected in back pay. Brother Meis was subsequently summoned before the Executive Board and fined for this violation.

Athletics

At the Soccer Games

Playing against well organized competition in the Metropolitan Soccer League, an affiliate of the United States Football Association, the Local 10 Soccer Team, in its four league games, was able to vanquish the strongest teams in that league.

After having downed the Armada 4-1, who took the championship last year, they followed up their attack again the following

Sunday against Peru against whom they chalked up 2 goals to 1. In the next two weeks Local 10 team conquered the McDonald Team and in its fourth game on a rainy Sunday, lost to the Ajax 10, because the regular lineup feared a little rain and remained home.

Due to the newly organized Soccer league in the Metropolitan League the team was forced to leave the Metropolitan league to enable them to compete in this International league. Looking no time to get into the squad proceeded to mop up Local No. 1 team to the tune of 5 goals against 2, then Local No. 40 challenged the local boys and they too were felled by the young cutters whom they tallied for 4 goals to 2.

Due to a rain-soaked field with the cold and the boys led the best game with the winners at 1-1. This was due to the light weight which the Local 10 boys possess, thus making the playing tireless with poor team work, while on the other hand the Local No. 40 team had the weight advantage and were able to stand the rough going.

Keep your eyes on these league games or you will miss an opportunity of being thrilled with strong and fast soccer competition. Hopefully don't miss any of Local 10's games.

Every game promises to be a top notcher for the local. Watch the goal stretch.

On Saturday, December 7, 1935, our team played against Local No. 1 team in the first game of the International League, at Starlight Park and our team won by a score of 2 to 1.

Dramatics

At present our Dramatic Group is rehearsing a play called "Tales of Glory," which will be produced in the near future at the Labor Stage Theatre.

All members of Local 10 who have either performed on the stage or believe they are able to play should interest themselves in this group and they undoubtedly will gain a great deal from the expert coaching now being conducted at the Labor Stage by Mr. Mark Schvaid.

For further details apply at the office of Local 10, 60 West 25th Street.

WORK
THINK
KNOW
Join Your Classes

The Lads of Local 10 With the Do-Or-Die Spirit



Here They Come Always With That Winning Habit — Will They Be Healed? — Champion Trip?

Statement on Committee for Industrial Organization

By the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has always favored the industrial union form of organization, particularly in the garment industry, as the more effective, practical and modern method of organization. We have, therefore, welcomed the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization within the American Federation of Labor for the objectives as outlined by the Committee as follows:

"It is the purpose of the Committee to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production industries, and to coordinate the activities of the National and International with the American Federation of Labor. Its functions will be educational and advisory and the Committee and its representatives will work for the recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining in such industries."

It is our conviction that the American Federation of Labor will ultimately have to adopt this method of organization for the mass production industries. The millions of workers in American industry who are not organized are left outside the fold of the organized labor movement because of a form of organization unsuited to their industrial environment. Without the protection of trade unions, these workers are not only compelled themselves to live on the level of a decent existence, but by the very fact that they are forced to accept inferior standards of work and livelihood, they are pulling down the general standard of working conditions in our country.

If we neglect to organize them in the bona fide American labor movement, there is imminent danger that these masses of workers will either be forced into company unions or will be lured by other subversive or dual movements. This duty to bring into millions of workers in the basic mass production industries into the ranks of the organized labor movement becomes all the more imperative at this hour when the selfish predatory forces of industry and high finance and all other forces of reaction have resumed their attacks upon all social and labor legislation and are intent upon wiping out every economic gain and advantage secured by the workers in the last few years. Every new industry added to our movement will become a new bulwark of defense against our common enemies whose goal is the ultimate destruction of the labor movement.

Favoring as we do a change in the method of organization in the mass production industries, and realizing that greater and more effective results could be achieved only by joint action, we have joined the Committee for Industrial Organization and our Union will give this Committee every support, as long as it adheres to the purposes originally outlined by it. Our International Union, which more than any other union has fought dual unionism and opposition movements within its own midst, should strenuously oppose any movement which has for its purpose to act as an opposition to the American Federation of Labor or to promote any dualism. We are convinced, nevertheless, that it is the inherent right of our Union, as well as of any other unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to advocate individually or jointly a change in organizing methods or in the form of organization and to promote such advocacy in a democratic, fraternal manner, and at the same time preserve the unity of forces in the American labor movement.

ATTENTION
Cutters of Local 10
Regular Membership Meeting
will be held on
Monday, December 30, 1935
in
ARLINGTON HALL
23 St. Mark's Place
at 7:30 P. M. Sharp.
Cutters are urged to attend.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Dress War Or Peace?

In a public statement last week, the executive director of the largest

dress employers' association in this city comments acridly on the action of the chief executive group of the I.L.G.W.U. in Cleveland, sanctioning a general dress strike in New York City in the event of failure of peaceful negotiations to renew current agreements. "The attitude of the Union suggests the likelihood," he declares, "that the demands to be made upon our industry will be so prohibitive as to exceed anything that we might properly regard as a fair price for peace. The public has a right to register annoyance at the seemingly interminable succession of strikes."

This last assertion, which would tend to create the impression that the Union is seeking to place additional burdens on the consuming public by engaging playfully in strikes, is, of course, entirely out of accord with the true state of facts in the dress industry. Striking is no carnival for the 100,000 workers in the New York dress industry, but, on the other hand, this great mass of working people and their dependents wish to live and to receive a living wage for their labor.

Our Union never has sought nor is it now seeking to plunge the dress industry into a war for the mere fun of striking. We shall leave nothing undone at the forthcoming conferences peaceably to effect a contract with our employers. If it should come to a strike, it will be for enforcement of wages guaranteed in the collective agreements, which, much to our regret, have existed largely in most factories as theoretical or paper wages. It will be a strike to dispense, for all time in the dress industry, with that aggravating type of generosity on the part of dress employers who agree to all things at the conference table but fail signally to carry them out during the life of the agreement in their factories.

If it should come to a strike, it will be for honest compliance of adopted work standards, for a system that would make such compliance rational, simple and uniform for the entire industry. In line with such a system are the chief suggestions made by the Union, namely, limitation of contractors, settlement of prices of jobs, jobbers' premises, and the unit plan for price-fixing. That these proposals are practical and desirable has been proved by the example of the very important coat and suit industry where contractor limitation and jobber responsibility have helped to eliminate chaos and destructive competition since they were introduced three years ago.

It is the hope of the Union that it will be able to establish order and compliance in the dress industry through conferring with the dress employers' associations. We may add, nevertheless, that our employers in the past never appeared to be able to help us solve the problems and remove the ills of the industry without forcing us to resort to strikes, and that is one of the reasons why the strike machinery of the Union has been ordered to be ready for emergency action. Let us hope that the dress employers will prove to be better industrial statesmen in the crucial few weeks to come.

Pouring Oil On Troubled Waters



The Cotton Garment Campaign

The decision of the General Executive Board to launch a nationwide

organizing campaign in the cotton garment industry will carry a message of cheer and hope to tens of thousands of workers in every part of the country.

True enough, we have made attempts before to bring unionism, by word and action, to the underpaid and overworked cotton garment workers. The scope of the drive planned at present, and the material resources by which it will be backed, however, surpass anything planned in the past. Even during the NRA, the employers in this benighted sector of the garment trades honored the "recovery" regulations of the code more by breach than by observance. Since the demise of the NRA, however, work conditions in most of the cotton garment shops have sunk to an abyssal bottom, work hours averaging 48 per week and earnings dropping to a fraction of the former \$13 minimum.

More than any other group of workers today, the cotton garment workers—and there are at least 50,000 of them—need a union. To them it actually means the difference between an approach to a decent living and the present semi-slavery. The cotton garment employers—combined in strong groups and arrogant union-baiters for most part—were quite aware, will put up a stiff battle. Situated largely in small towns, they occupy strategic positions from which it would not be easy to dislodge them. The I.L.G.W.U., nevertheless, undaunted by these considerations, will proceed with its educational campaign along the entire cotton garment front. It will not call a halt until collective bargaining and improved work conditions are made the law in this underprivileged and exploited part of our industry as it is in most of the women's wear markets the country over.

Small Town Contrasts

Two little stories from two mid-West towns, appearing in this issue, present a vivid contrast between an organized spot on the widefield I.L.G.W.U. map and an industrial dot still left untouched by our organizational wave.

One, a letter by Mary Schnell, doing missionary union work in Shelbyville, Assumption and nearby small Illinois prairie towns, finds the workers in the cotton garment factories there as "in a fog." Dispirited and forced to work "48 hours a week at \$2 a week," these women workers, who under the NRA were working 36 hours at \$13 a week, find themselves today incapable of believing that other workers, members of the I.L.G.W.U., have lost little or nothing at all through the abolition of the NRA because their Union stood behind them and protected their work and living.

Another, by Louise Dush, from Fort Wayne, Ind., speaks of a style show, the finest their city ever saw, arranged by the organized dress and undergarment workers' I.L.G.W.U. local. There is glamour, life and joy in every line of that letter. The women's garment workers' local in Fort Wayne is alive and doing things; recently, they renewed their agreement with their employers. Their work-hours and earnings are safe and protected. They hold up their heads high and look to the future with hope and confidence.

The difference between Shelbyville and Fort Wayne is exactly that sharp, dividing line between union and non-union. Is there a reason, under God's sun, why the workers in those Illinois towns should be denied a measure of humane life and labor which the Fort Wayne workers have won through organization?

The "Ten-Per-Centers"

President Dubinsky sounded a timely note of warning two weeks ago when, at a meeting of representatives of women's organizations, the first of a series of campaign meetings launched by the Coast and Suit National Recovery Board to make women conscious of the new Consumers' Protective Label, he lashed out against the minority, the "ten-per-centers" in the coat and suit industry, who are deliberately sabotaging this Label.

This recalcitrant minority, President Dubinsky charged, are a disrupting element and the construc-

An American Decision Brings Gloating Grin to A Nazi Phiz



tive factors within the industry would have to take defensive measures against them. "There are only a small number of employers in the coat and suit industry," President Dubinsky declared, "that have refused to participate in upbuilding standards through the use of the Recovery Label. The labeled garment, like the law-abiding citizen, is no problem for the constructive forces. It is the unlabeled garment that sounds the challenge to all humanitarian interests to keep the industrial hopes of the nation in order." He appealed to the women to prevent the return of the sweatshop in the coat and suit trade by insisting on garments bearing the Recovery Label.

Let one other thing not go unrecorded. This "ten-per-center" leak in the application of the Recovery Label is by no means confined to out-of-New York factories. Most of it, according to very dependable information, comes from the New York market and some of the leaders of the coat and suit employers' associations are believed to be watching this disruptive practice with collusive nonchalance. This tearing-down business can be stopped by a concerted educational drive to arouse women consumers to the necessity of demanding the Protective Label. The shop chairmen and the shop committees, who by this time have come to realize that their Union is very much interested in Label observance, should also lend a helping hand. They should insist that not a coat or a suit leave the factory premises without a Protective Label on it.

The Cleveland Meeting

We have to search far and deep into memory to recall a meeting of such

intensity and productivity as marked the recent convocation of our General Executive Board in Cleveland. A glance at the list of decisions which were adopted during that meeting should give an idea of the volume of work covered. Not an issue that required collective handling, not an industrial problem, of general or local importance, was left out of the agenda. Scheduled as a quarterly, the meeting actually was a semi-annual one,—the preceding one having taken place in May, in Philadelphia—and the amount of problems and issues that accumulated over that period, indeed, was large enough to require a regular convention.

In addition to industrial business, our G. E. B. is often called upon to act as a tribunal where testimony is weighed and judged. The "1-17" embargo and the Philadelphia dress riot which got their final airing at the Cleveland meeting are a pretty good illustration. Small wonder that the prospect of alternating a program of "all work and no play" with a meeting in a California setting brought some cheer to the members of the G. E. B. toward the end of a fatiguing six-day grind.

The meeting of the coast workers at Webster Hall, when the members of Local 32 took time out of a workday and filled the big auditorium to tell the world that they are ready to fight for the 37½-hour week, should stir up some lively 1933 memories in the minds of their employers. Above all, the coast homes may remember this with some benefit: The I.L.G.W.U. never retreats.